The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Gen. Burnside Again Across the Rappahannock.

Gen. Hooker's Corps Thrown Over Above Fredericksburgh.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

A Feint to be Made Below, Which May be Turned into an Attack.

A Possible Crossing at the City.

Gen. Burnside's Address to the Army Before Moving.

He Thinks the Rebel Army Much Weakened.

The Time to Strike the Rebellion a Fatal Blow.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The Washington *Star*, of yesterday, is received. It has the following highly important intelligence in regard to the movements of the army under the command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE:

"The understanding in Washington, to-day, is *that a portion of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Hooker's Division, has, at last, certainly crossed the Rappahannock*, and that the movement took place yesterday."

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP, NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Jan. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—The Commanding General announces to the Army of the Potomac *that they are about to meet the enemy once more*. The late brilliant actions in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas *divided and weakened the enemy on the Rappahannock*, and the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal blow at the rebellion and to gain that decisive victory which is due to the country. Let the gallant soldiers of so many brilliant battle-fields accomplish this achievement, and a fame the most glorious awaits them.

The Commanding General calls for a firm and united action of officers and men, and, under the providence of God, the Army of the Potomac will have taken the great step toward restoring peace to the country, and the Government to its rightful authority.

By command of
Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.

(Signed) LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Official.) EDWARD M. NEILL, Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, Jan. 22.

The storm pending for the past three days has moderated, leaving the roads in the worst possible condition.

There is, at present, no indication of a change of wind.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Right and Left Wings in Motion.

THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 20, 1862.

The right and left wings of the army are in motion. We shall endeavor to cross the river about ten miles above Falmouth. All operations below are mere feints to deceive the enemy. One corps of infantry are to proceed down the river, and feign crossing at several points. LEDDONS' plantation, which I desribed in a letter this morning, is one of these. *A real crossing will be made below should a certain emergency arise.*

Major SPALDING and Major MAGRUDER are to construct the pontoons above. The Fifteenth New-York Engineers and Regulars are also to throw several bridges. One train of pontoons is to be held in reserve directly opposite Fredericksburgh.

Saturday evening a company of the Fifteenth New-York Engineers were busily employed in throwing up artilery intrenchments about ten miles below here.

The great victory of the West has had an exhilerating effect upon the army. The soldiers are hopeful. J.

A Distinguished Russian Officer—The Enemy's Pickets Doubled in Front—His Force Probably Diminished—Gen. Burnside's Intentions—Court-Martial Sentences, &c.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING OF THE ARMY,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1863.

Capt. RAZ DI RISCHIN, of the Flying Artillery, Russian service, has arrived here with a letter of introduction from Gen. McCLELLAN to Gen. BURNSIDE, requesting that every courtesy be tendered him in return for the attentions which have uniformly been extended to our own officers while in Russia. The Captain, who comes on a tour of observation, has held interviews with Gens. BURNSIDE, PARK, HUNT and other officers, and several times ridden out among the camps, and up and down this river's bank.

Within the last twenty-four hours the enemy have doubled their pickets immediately opposite here, as if anticipating an attack from us, or to cover the withdrawal of troops southward. The conviction is becoming more and more settled in the minds of our Generals that the force of rebels on the other side of the Rappahannock has been materially diminished. Past experience has taught us that the Confederate Generals are none too shrewd to attempt keeping our large army here by a show of pickets and numerous camp fires, while the bulk of the army is sent to operate at other points. Gen. BURNSIDE, however, is not one easily to be deceived. If uncertain as to the position of the rebels, he will again push over and clear up the mystery.

Capt. [illegible], of the late Gen. BAYARD's Staff, who has returned from below, reports that the enemy's camps have disappeared, while Capt. W[illegible], who has been up the river for several miles, says "the enemy there are as thick as blackberries in June."

A batch of Court-martial cases have just been disposed of in Gen. HOWE's Division. The following are some of the sentences pronounced by the Court:

Private ——, for "misbehavior before the enemy, to forfeit all pay now due him, except just dues to sutlers and laundresses, and all pay that may become due him during the remainder of the term of his enlistment, and be confined at hard labor on public works during the remainder of his term of enlistment."

Private ——, "offering violence to his superior officer," sentence same as above.

Corporal ——, "for absenting himself from his company and regiment before the enemy at Fredericksburgh, to be reduced to the ranks of a private soldier, that he forfeit all pay now due him, and all that may become due him during the term of enlistment, and serve out the balance of his term of enlistment at hard labor, &c."

Private ——, "For leaving his regiment during the battle of Fredericksburgh, and skulking in the woods. That the word coward be printed on a board, that board be fastened to his back, that he then be marched in front of his regiment from right to left and from left to right back again, that he serve out the remainder of his term of enlistment at hard labor upon such public works as the proper authority may designate; a ball twenty-five pounds in weight, attached to a chain six feet in length, to be fastened to his right leg every second month of his imprisonment."

To some these punishments may appear rather severe, but are no more so than the exigencies of the service demands. J.

From the Left—Condition of the River—Stonewall Jackson's Headquarters—The Enemy [illegible]—Nature of the Ground, &c.

SEDDON'S FARM, VA., Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1863.

The plantation from which I date this letter is situated on the Rappahannock, seven miles below Fredericksburgh, embracing some eleven hundred acres, and belonging to Maj. (rebel) SEDDON, brother to Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, rebel Secretary of War. [illegible] into importance, on account of operations performed by the enemy on the opposite side of the river. Maj. SEDDON enlisted 250 [illegible] at the outset of the rebellion, and entered the Confederate service as a Captain. He was, however, immediately promoted to a Majorship, but resigned his commission after the battle of Antietam, and returned to his residence here, where he remained until the battle of Fredericksburgh. While the engagement was progressing he availed himself of the opportunity to slip through our lines, with a considerable amount of personal effects, and cross the river at Port Royal, some 13 miles below here. He is now employed in the rebel War Department. His lady, an interesting woman of about twenty-four years of age, remains behind to take charge of the premises. A younger sister keeps her company.

The river here is eight feet deep, and prior to the war, schooners sailed up from the mouth of the Rappahannock, and received wheat, corn, potatoes and other farm products on board, from numerous private wharves built along the river. There are two constructed on this plantation.

The last vessel which ascended was from New-York, and took on board a cargo of wheat from one of these two wharves.

Our mounted pickets are scattered along this bank of the river, while rebel infantry patrol the opposite. It is very narrow, and the men converse back and forth freely.

In accordance with the mutual arrangement effected some time since, there is no picket firing. As the Adjutant of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, however, (now on duty,) drew near to the river on Sunday, one of the rebs leveled his piece at him, but desisted from firing when the Adjutant raised his cap. The First New-Jersey Cavalry are relieved every two days by detachments from the First Maine. Company H of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry (Rush Lancers) are detailed as guards at the various residences from Dr. POLLUCK's, near Falmouth, down as far as Dr. WALLACE's, a distance of nine miles. Stonewall JACKSON's headquarters are situated three miles below here, and one mile in the rear of Mrs. DAID's residence, located on the river. That distinguished rebel, I am informed by the Confederate pickets, rides almost daily up and down the bank of the river, viewing the situation of affairs. "Old Jack" is the term which he goes by among his men. There is scarcely a day passes during which they do not send over a verbal or written inquiry as to when we are coming over to pay them another visit, or language to that effect.

Impressed with the belief that we meditated crossing the river here, the rebels suddedly made their appearance on the opposite bank a week ago last evening, and all night long were employed in throwing up earth banks and digging rifle-pits. The weather was intensely cold for this climate so much so that the earth would freeze as fast as the layer above it was removed, occasioning any amount of swearing along the whole line of diggers, to the great amusement of our men on this side. Wednesday morning several earthworks were visible close on the river's edge. The picks were again hard at work on Wednesday night, and Thursday morning additional works appeared. And so on every evening since, until full fifty mound rifle-pits, embrasures and breastworks are now to be seen. A battery of six brass pieces is clearly visible glistening in the sunlight, about three-quarters of a mile back from the river, while numerous camps are seen with a glass still further in the rear. One of Gen. FRANKLIN's Staff was here yesterday, and spent considerable time inspecting them. A new line of rebel pickets has within a few hours been stationed about a quarter of a mile in the rear of the first. Last evening, while riding along by the river, an Alabama Regiment marched down on the opposite side, remaining for an hour or more. A General, accompanied by his full Staff, was also to be seen a few yards above. Dense camp-fires are burning all along the ridge on the opposite shore.

The formation of the ground is very like that in the rear of Fredericksburgh—level for a few rods, then gradually ascending into a ridge, which appears to extend along the right bank for thirty miles or more. This is two miles lower down than the rebels were before the late battle. During the past four days they have been thinning out the forest very rapidly. J.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Gen. Burnside's Army Surrounding Fredericksburgh.

His Intentions Partly Anticipated by the Rebels.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

It is reported and confirmed by the passengers who arrived last night that Gen. BURNSIDE's *forces have crossed over the river, and are now above and below Fredericksburgh.*

From the Daily Examiner, Jan. 20.

The report was brought to this city last evening by the Fredericksburgh train, but was doubtfully received, that *the enemy were crossing the Rappahannock at two points, on our right and left flank.* It had been rumored during the morning that the battle had really been begun, but this was not confirmed by later reports.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Sunday, Jan. 18.

The demonstration of the enemy on their right and left wings, as well as in their centre, indicate that *an early attempt will be made to cross the river simultaneously above and below the town.* An attack may be expected at any time.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Sunday, Jan. 18, 1863.

For more than a week past a panic has prevailed among the limited population of this city, who returned after the last memorable battle, reluctant to abandon the firesides and familiar places, around which cluster so many hallowed associations and pleasant recollections. Each succeeding day has been marked by applications to the commanding officer for transportation for their furniture and other effects to places of security, which have been granted with all the promptness compatible with the exigencies of the service. This panic, at first thought to be without foundation, is warranted by recent demonstrations on the centre, as well as the right and left wing, of the enemy fronting us on the opposite side of the Rappahannock. A report reached here yesterday from below, that the indications in that quarter are such as if they intended to make an attempt to cross at once; while they are said to be no less decided above. Their centre has been *more* quiet. Yesterday, they were digging pits for mortar batteries just above the little village of Falmouth; and reports which reached here from the other side, several days ago, were to the effect that more heavy siege guns were being brought up, to be planted, it is presumed, for the anticipated renewal of the attack. From observation made with a glass at an elevated point which commands a view of the Stafford Heights, there are apparently no guns in the batteries in front, though they may be skillfully concealed from view. At times, the numbers of the enemy seem to be greatly reduced, and, again, as thick as ever. The reserve may be, and no doubt is, beyond the heights, and cannot be seen from any point on this side.

The few unlucky inhabitants who have so far been unable to get away, retire at night in expectation of being aroused at the earliest dawn by the thunder of artillery and explosions of shell. Some, however, seem determined to remain and abide the issue. Indeed, the movements induce the impression that the bloody drama of the 13th December is to be reenacted at an early day, and we would not be surprised at any time at the commencement of an attack. I might say something more of matters on this side, but, for obvious considerations, forbear.

Should the foregoing opinions be correct, *it will probably be seen that the enemy will attempt to cross the river simultaneously above and below; while the batteries opposite will play on the town, as it is not probable they would repeat the temerity of attempting to cross here a second time.* BURNSIDE is anxious to retrieve his disaster, and late dispatches and letters from the Yankee "Army of the Rappahannock," foreshadow still another "on to Richmond" movement. Come when it may, we are on the *qui vive*, and will keep you duly advised. The result will, no doubt, render Fredericksburgh famous as the second "Gibraltar of the Continent."

Night before last, three Dutchmen, privates in one of our regiments, deserted, and are supposed to have gone over to the enemy. A few days since, an Irishman deserted the Yankees, and made his way to this side. He was sent to headquarters.

Yesterday Gen. SUMNER forbade the exchange of papers by officers in charge of his flag of truce, but to-day was so amiable as to remove the embargo. This is the second prohibition within two or three days; hence the late irregularity in reception of Northern dates at this point. The representatives of the Press here are much indebted for courtesies from Gens. SEMMES and KERSHAW, and Cols. WOFFORD and HUMPHREYS. Punctilious in enforcing the rules governing the reception of flags of truce, they have extended all proper facilities for obtaining latest public intelligence from the North.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Va., Sunday, Jan. 18, 1863.

All seems to be quiet to-night on the banks of the Rappannock, the pickets on either bank are so unwarlike and yet so near to each other that one cannot help feeling that this truce is but the precursor of that peace which shall restore prosperity to both sections, whilst it gives security and honorable terms of adjustment to each. The ballot box, and not the cartridge box, must and will be the arbiter of this strife—and my perdiction is that the end is not afar.

Illinois and New-Jersey, the pioneer of the West and the classic ground of the Atlantic States, are instituting movements which, sooner or later, must ripen into results that will justify both peoples. In the language of our noble President, "we would hail an honorable peace with joy." And I have the best of reasons for saying that the desire of our people is none the less ardent and intense than that which animates the Northern army of the Potomac, now confronting us on the northern bank of this river. Indeed, the feeling is not confined to the Northern army, but it is prevalent among the Northern people, and no tyrant's threat or cajolery can turn them from it. Taxation, excessive duties, waste of life and blood, and usurpation, are slowly but surely doing their work, and the decline of the war spirit is indicated by that unfailing barometer, gold, which now brings 48 per cent. in the New-York market. But whilst I give utterance to this, I am by no means persuaded that we shall not have more fighting, even on this line. My impression is that the *farce* of a Government holding sway at Washington may again essay its desperate fortunes in a fight on this, to its armies, ill-fated ground. But if they do, we have the Generals and the army capable of beating them back as often as they are possessed by the devil of the "forward movement" madness.

The Yankees are certainly a "peculiar" people. For some three days last week not a drum could be heard, and scarcely a soldier was visible. Finding out, however, that they couldn't humbug Gen. LEE by this sort of clap-trap, last night, imitating the Chinese, they banged and noised as if they were going to tear up things generally; and, from 12 to 3 o'clock, their balloons, (three in number,) like MOHAMMED's coffin, were suspended between heaven and earth, evidently looking after "rebel camp-fires." From the temperature of the atmosphere on *terra firma*, I rather think they were in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.

Yesterday, under flag of truce, a sealed communication passed over from Gen. HALLECK to Gen. LEE.

I hear that the Yankees are sorely pressed for forage and wood; horses are daily dying for the want of the one, and the scarcity of the other compels the men to dig up the stumps of trees.

As establishing the truth of this, the pickets on the opposite shore for the last night or so have been unprovided with fires, notwithstanding the severity of the weather.

Some dozen or more citizens who went over during the fighting have been permitted to return home, both sides consenting. They represent that they were kindly treated, being provided by the Yankees with an abundance of good food whilst over the river. One of the returned damsels became enthused with a Yankee Lieutenant, and sent him, or rather attempted to send him, some sentimental verses; but though not contraband of war, the talk of the vain poetess did not altogether coincide with the views of the picket officer on our side, and the verses were consigned to the tomb of the Capulets.

A couple of deserters came over during the past week, but they knew nothing of interest to communicate.

It is reported to-night that the Yankees are constructing a wagon-road through the farm of Mr. JOHN SEDDON, in Stafford, some eight miles below, on the river, with the view of again crossing. I also hear that BURNSIDE has made a tour of inspection up the Rappahannock, from Falmouth to Ellis Ford, with the view of flanking us; but all this is talk, and you can decide upon its value accordingly; but whilst the Generals may, or may not design crossing and giving battle, the following note, sent across by a Yankee picket to a squad of our men on similar duty, will show that, so far as these "gents" are concerned, "amicable relations" exist:

JAN. 17, 1863.

Gents on Confederate States duty:

We had the pleasure to receive your letter, and very glad to find you in good spirits. We are sorry not to have any newspapers on hand, but will get some as soon as possible. We send you coffee whenever the wind permits us to do so. Can't one of you come over this evening, in that little boat you have there? We will not keep you. In the hope that JEFF. DAVIS and ABE LINCOLN will soon give us peace, we send our best respects.

CO. A, FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY

Another Change in the Speakership Imbroglio.

WITHDRAWAL OF JUDGE DEAN.

Mr. Trimmer, of Monroe County, Put Forward as the Democratic Candidate.

ADJOURNMENT WITHOUT A BALLOT.

Message from Gov. Seymour to the Senate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863.

In his reply to the resolutions of the Senate asking protection for the Assembly from the mob, pending the disorganized condition of that body, Gov. SEYMOUR plainly informs that body in substance, but politely, that it is none of its business; that the request must come from members of the body directly interested; that he took timely precautions, and did all that was deemed necessary in the premises, by consulting with the local authorities.

An hour before 12 o'clock—the hour of meeting—the lobbies and galleries of the Assembly were densely packed with the representative masses, who amused themselves after a fashion that reminded me of other days at the old Bowery theatre on sensation nights.

In the House, when the members began to gather, it soon became known that the Democrats dropped DEAN and concentrated on TRIMMER, Democrat from Rochester. This, it was understood, came about in consequence of two Democratic members having signified in writing their intention not to be parties longer to the present state of things. As an offset, the Democrats claimed that ultimately, if not at once, a sufficient number of Union members would support TRIMMER to carry him into the Speaker's chair. Of this, however, there was no proof. Under this state of things the House was called to order, prayer said, and the way cleared for business.

Then Mr. FIELDS rose to a question of privilege, and charged that last evening the House was packed by a mob, "led on by a distinguished lawyer, and a prominent Republican candidate for United States Senator." This unjust aspersion is understood to have been aimed at Hon. D. D. FIELD. The Democratic leader of the House proceeded to claim that it was his party that were for law and order, and that the other side were for disorder and violence.

Mr. S. SMITH said Mr. FIELD was on the floor as a State officer—Commissioner of the Code.

The Clerk explained that the closing of the gallery doors last evening was the result of the fact that the passageways to them were so obstructed that the Doorkeeper, aided by the Chief of Police, could not approach to unlock them.

According to the programme, Mr. DEAN now withdrew his name, and nominated Mr. TRIMMER for Speaker. He declared that it had for some time been his wish to do so.

Mr. MONROE, Republican, of Onondaga, said this movement called for deliberation, and moved to adjourn. And so the House adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

The disappointed crowd withdrew without understanding what this meant, some shouting "Calico!" "Calico!"

The Democrats congratulate themselves on having made a flank movement, which they profess to feel confident will succeed, and interpret the motion of Mr. MONROE for an adjournment as at least putting Mr. CALLICOTT out of the field. By some, the election of Mr. TRIMMER is predicted with considerable confidence.

I am called upon to do justice to Mr. DEAN by correcting the statement I made of his views concerning the construction of the statute relating to United States Senator. He does not hold that should the Legislature fail to go into joint ballot on the 3d proximo, it cannot be done on any subsequent day. As a constitutional lawyer, he knows the absurdity of such a construction, and therein differs radically from the *Atlas and Argus*, and those leaders who have made this ridiculous construction of the statute the rule of their action.

It is useless to disguise the grave apprehensions in the minds of thoughtful men, inspired by the revolutionary state of things in and about the Capitol. The introduction of a riotous mob to the galleries and lobbies, compelling the attention and awakening the fears, not only of the Senate, but the public authorities, are indications too alarming to be treated lightly. Those leaders on the Democratic side who counseled violence, and took the extreme position, not only toward Mr. CALLICOTT, but on the question of United States Senator, begin to feel that they have gone too far, while the great body of their associates, cooler and more thoughtful, draw back, and absolutely refuse to be rushed to unknown depths.

The Union members will now caucus. The importance of their action cannot be disguised, any more than can be the doubts which the change of front by the Democrats has thrown over the whole question of Speaker. From the caucus of Union members this morning, when it was unanimously agreed to adhere to CALLICOTT, it is understood there were four absentees, but I do not understand that the fact affords conclusive grounds for the apparent confidence of the Democrats in the election of TRIMMER, at least in the defeat of CALLICOTT.

I do not understand that the attempt at an interview between Mr. CALLICOTT and the Kings County Democrats has been renewed, though Mr. CALLICOTT is entirely willing. What is said or done he insists shall not be in secret, but in public, and above-board.

RODERICK.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 23—1 A. M.

The Union caucus, which has been in session since 7 o'clock, has just adjourned, after resolving to adhere to CALLICOTT. It is understood that there were five absentees, which circumstance affords the Democrats some apparent ground of advantage for TRIMMER, for whom one Union member is claimed. Even should this be so, he would lack one vote.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22.

A message was received from Gov. SEYMOUR in answer to a resolution from the Senate about the Assembly difficulties, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: I have received from your honorable body the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of Senators that the election of Speaker in the Assembly is delayed by the interference and threats of a mob, admitted within the lobbies of the Assembly chamber, and which has since endeavored to control the legislative action of the Assembly by threats and by violence; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the President of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to confer with His Excellency the Governor, and request him to take prompt and energetic action for the protection of the Assembly from mob violence, and for the speedy and condign punishment of the authors and abettors thereof.

These were communicated to me by a Committee of the Senate.

To avoid the mistaken and injurious impressions they are calculated to make, it is proper I should state that when a complaint was made on Friday last, by a member of the Assembly, that the proceedings of that body were disturbed by the disorderly conduct of persons in the lobbies and galleries, I informed him that any protection which might be called for by any member of the Assembly would be immediately afforded.

The difficulties of the Assembly grow out of the differences of opinion among its members, with respect to its organization.

There is an obvious impropriety in any interference by one department of the Government with the proceedings of any coordinate branch of that Government, unless a request is made by the parties interested.

Before the passage of the resolutions of the Senate every member of the Assembly who spoke to me upon the subject, was told that he had a right to full protection, but to avoid even apparent interference with the organization of the Assembly, which, by the Constitution, is expressly left to the exclusive control of that body, any action must be based upon a request for protection from those directly concerned.

Immediately upon being advised of the alleged disorders, I consulted with the Mayor of this City, who made adequate arrangements to prevent any further interference.

I felt it due to the Senate, as a matter of courtesy, to explain to them that I can only act upon a request coming from members of that branch of the Legislature which is affected by any disorderly proceedings.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The message was read, when, without debate, it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOODRUFF introduced a bill to incorporate the Harlem Savings Bank.

Mr. BELL offered a joint resolution to pay the New-York soldiers who, for over one month, have been without pay, out of any funds in the State Treasury, leaving the State to receive back the money advanced from the General Government. Laid over.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The Assembly met at 12 o'clock, noon.

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS, of New-York, rose to a question of privilege. He saw on the floor a number of persons who were not entitled to the privilege. He desired, on the part of the Democratic members of this House, to say that they would refuse to enter upon the discharge of any business unless the rules were strictly enforced. He had witnessed last night a scene which he hoped never to see renewed. A large body of Republican politicians, headed by a prominent Republican lawyer of New-York, himself a prominent candidate for the United States Senate, had rushed on the floor, taking possession of the Assembly Chamber and dictating as to what should be the action of its members. He had witnessed also, he regretted to say, a number of the former occupants of the Clerk's desk, for the past two or three days, prompting the Clerk and endeavoring to find rules and precedents for attempts to organize this House in their own manner by violating the rights of members on this floor. He (FIELDS) declared that the Democratic Party was the party of law and order, and their opponents were the advocates of lawlessness and disorder. He appealed to the spectators, to those in the lobbies and the galleries, to all the friends of the Democratic Party, to keep perfect order, and thus defeat the aim of the Republicans to create disorder here. He warned all true Democrats that it was the desire of the Republicans to force them into apparent disorder, and then to charge disorder upon them. This was the trap prepared by the Republican politicians for running this machine.

Mr. SAXTON SMITH said it was proper for him to say that DAVID DUDLEY FIELD had come upon the floor of the House by his (SMITH's) express invitation, and moreover that as a State officer he was entitled to the privileges of the floor.

The floor having been cleared,

Judge DEAN, of New-York, rose, and in a calm, dignified and able speech, addressed the Assembly. He begged leave to withdraw his name from before the House, and to nominate Hon. E. TRIMMER, of Monroe County, as the Democratic candidate for Speaker. He urged his party friends to support Mr. TRIMMER as faithfully as they had supported himself. He expressed the hope that Mr. TRIMMER would be acceptable to some of those who had been elected as Union Democrats, and urged order and deliberation on all members. He declared that he would do his utmost to secure an organization of the House on a fair basis, but not as the result of a corrupt bargain or at the price of political profligacy.

In the course of his remarks, Judge DEAN made an eloquent and earnest appeal to members to dismiss all party feelings from their breasts—to unite for the good of the State and the whole country. He expressed a heartfelt hope that before the close of this session of the Assembly the Union would be restored, not only in the integrity of its entire territory, but also in the integrity of the Constitution, recognizing the rights of persons and the sovereignty of the States.

I trust now the time has come when the rights of every man shall be recognized on this floor, and I trust before the close of this session that we may see the Union restored, not only preserving the integrity of all its territory, but also the integrity of the Constitution, its guarantees to every citizen of personal liberty, and the sovereignty of the States.

Mr. MUNROE, (Rep.,) immediately upon the conclusion of Judge DEAN's speech, moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow. The motion was carried, and the House adjourned.

The United States District Court of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The United States District Court was in session yesterday. RICHARD S. FIELDS, the newly-appointed Judge, took his seat.

CHARLES LEWIS, indicted for murder in killing JAMES ROWLAND, of Princeton, will be tried next week before the County Court. Effort will be made on Saturday by his counsel, EDWIN JAMES, of New-York, to put off the trial.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS

THE MAILS OF THE ARABIA.

Our European Correspondence.

The Real Purposes of the French Government toward the United States.

Intervention not Contemplated.

Condition of Sentiment in England.

The mails by the *Arabia* at Boston, from Liverpool on the 10th, reached this City early yesterday morning.

We are thus placed in possession of our European letters and files to the latest dates.

The *Scotia*, from New-York on the 31st ult., arrived at Queenstown at 9 o'clock on Saturday, the 10th inst., and was passed by the *Arabia* off Tuskar, at 2 A. M. on Sunday, the 11th inst.

A case which was recently decided in the Liverpool Court of Passage, is of considerable interest to shipowners and seamen. A sailor, who had shipped on board the ship *Admiral*, at Liverpool, for a voyage of twelve months, the final port of discharge being in the United Kingdom, found that the *Admiral* was being directed toward Savannah, though in the contract which he had signed it was distinctly stated that the vessel was only to visit "safe" and not blockaded ports. The ship, however, when in the neighborhood of Savannah, was captured by a Federal cruiser, and EDWARD MCDONALD, the plaintiff, amongst others, was captured and conveyed to New-York. For the owners, it was contended that they had no previous knowledge of Savannah being in a state of blockade, and that they had wilfully violated no contract. Ultimately, after a good deal of argument and evidence on both sides, it was decided that the owners should pay MCDONALD the sum of £10, being compensation for loss of time between his release by the Federal authorities at New-York and his arrival at Liverpool.

Mr. A. TROLLOPE, the novelist, has recently been lecturing in Hertfordshire on the American war. He expressed strong sympathies with the North. The slaveholders' ideas of government were Utopian, but the Republicans were in favor of an united and permanent commonwealth. The Democrats drew their inspiration from France, and the Republicans from England, and there was nothing in history so remarkable as the cleverness with which they had copied our forms of government. In England, we had condemned the North for not allowing 8,000,000 persons to secede; but should we allow Ireland, with her 8,000,000 to separate from England? The success of the North was problematical; but it was not open to the Washington Government to permit the South to secede; if they had allowed it, we who had condemned for not allowing it, should have taunted them with doing so.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The Emperor's Remarks on New-Year's Day—What was Said, and what it Meant—No Present Plan of Mediation—A Correspondence about the Alabama, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

Certain journals continue to distort, with a false air of authority, the nature of the conversation which took place between the Emperor and the American Minister on New-Year's day. Thus they say that the Emperor menaced Mr. DAYTON with intervention if more positive results were not soon attained; that he declared he could see no solution to the struggle, and that he even fixed a time at which his patience would be exhausted. All this, of course, is mere guessing, and has no foundation whatever in truth. The fact is that the Emperor confined himself to questions, and to a little inoffensive raillery on the late check at Fredericksburgh, which, taken as a whole, meant so little, that I understand the American Minister attaches no importance to it.

It was not strange that the Diplomatic Corps and the public should have been eager to hear what passed between the Emperor and Mr. DAYTON, for the American question now dominates all others in importance, and unfortunately just now the question seems to most people as far from a solution as ever. It was known that the Emperor talked a longer time to Mr. DAYTON than to any other member of the Diplomatic Corps, and without knowing what transpired, but measuring the Emperor's impatience by their own, it is not astonishing, perhaps, that the public should have arrived at such a variety of interpretations on the nature of the interview.

A late number of the *Constitutionnel*, the organ of the Minister of the Interior, and a paper so devoted to the rebellion as never, by any accident, to say a word on the side of truth, astonished the reading public by the following declaration, made to counteract reports that Mr. SLIDELL had lately again seen the Emperor, and that a renewal of the offer of mediation was again about to be made.

"Several foreign journals," says the *Constitutionnel*, "have taken the occasion of the late events in America [the battle of Fredericksburgh] to recount facts, and to lend intentions to the French Government, which are in disaccord with the attitude this Government has preserved thus far toward the United States. Some of these journals speak of new and more pressing recommendations made to the Cabinets of St. Petersburgh and London to induce them to join with the Cabinet of the Tuileries, in order to propose collectively a mediation to the contending parties. According to others, France is determined to make alone this offer at Washington and at Richmond. Again, it is a confidential agent the Emperor has charged with a mission to the North and the South; and again, a confidential agent of President DAVIS whom His Majesty has received, in order to discuss plans for future treaty, ies. We are able to declare that all these reports are without foundation. France has not departed from the line of conduct she has thus far followed toward the United States. Still animated with the same sentiments of friendship and of profound sympathy for the Americans, to whatever party they may belong, she is anxious to see arrive the moment when the fatal dissensions which now divide the country shall have an end. But it is false that there is now a design of taking any new steps."

This paragraph is clearly ministerial, and was never published voluntarily by the *Constitutionnel*. What, therefore, does it mean? For although it no doubt tells the truth, that is no reason for the Slavery sheet to publish it; on the contrary, most Americans and Frenchmen are so thoroughly imbued with the idea that the French Government is hostile to the Union, that they regard it as a cover to some secret measures inimical to American interests. But the better explanation I think is this: The Government is going to be attacked with great vigor, and most justly, in the Chambers, on the Mexican question, and the attacking members will not fail to declare that not only has the Government engaged in a ruinous and useless war in Mexico, but that it has pursued such a line of conduct toward the American States as to alienate the sympathies of those States and to invite a war with them. The note of the *Constitutionnel* is therefore a preparation for the discussion in the Chambers; it is to clear off the ground for this dangerous debate, and to furnish arms to the defender of the Government, M. Billault, to combat the opposition. The late official declaration of the French Government to that of the United States—a declaration which will be published here in a few days—to the effect that the French Government had no intention of departing from her position of non-intervention, and would not for the present renew the offer of an armistice, was also written principally with the view of enabling M. Billault to hold it up in the Chambers as a contradiction to any charges of desiring to embroil France in a war with her ancient ally and best friend. These facts, I think, will be made apparent during the discussion on the Address.

It is told me on tolerably good authority that a correspondence has taken place between the French and English Governments on the subject of the *Alabama*, but for what object you would hardly conjecture. It is said that the English Cabinet fully recognize that the case of this vessel is a clear violation of the law of neutrality; but, determined not to lose their places on the American question, they intend to avoid the responsibility by provoking a vote of Parliament on the question of a recognition of the South—which vote, if given in the affirmative, as it probably would be, if provoked by the Ministry, would cover up the question of neutrality involved in the case of the *Alabama*, and save the Cabinet from the necessity of assuming the responsibility of the acts of Capt. Semmes. The correspondence with France was to obtain her cooperation in a recognition of the South, so that if the United States ever threatened to go to war with England for the non-payment of the damages committed upon American commerce by Capt. Semmes, we would have to fight both France and England.

The battle of Fredericksburgh has been thoroughly described and discussed by the French Press. The *Moniteur* has done for this battle what it never did for French or any other battles; it has published a large plan of the battlefield. This plan, with the accompanying description, moreover, was placed on the first page of the paper, and looked odd enough in the place where we were in the habit of looking for the official acts of the French Government. The description, which was at once dramatic and picturesque, was exceedingly well written, and, in the main, no doubt correct. Only the secession papers took occasion to boast of the fact as showing how much importance the Government attached to the Federal defeat at Fredericksburgh.

The letter of Gen. Burnside, explaining the causes of the attack and repulse at Fredericksburgh, and assuming for himself all the responsibility, has produced great admiration for that officer in France, and is generally conceded to be the happiest solution of the difficulty which could have been found.

The Emperor has just sent to Mexico one of his ordnance officers, the Marquis De Gallifet, as an agent to collect testimony for his private use. The Emperor seems at last to have got it through his head that he has been grossly deceived in the Mexican Expedition, as the cost in life and money is fast demonstrating, and it would not be curious to see the original programme modified even at this late day. The Government continues, however, to send out reinforcements, and no one seems to see the end.

The following Americans were presented at Court at the first reception, on Wednesday evening last: Prof. R. O. Doremus and lady, of New-York; Mr. W. Pembroke Fetridge, of Boston; Mr. E. R. Shepherd, of Philadelphia; Mr. Sidney Everett, of Boston; Mr. Henry Wheaton and lady of New-York; Mr. McChesney. Malakoff.

THE AMERICAN ISSUE IN ENGLAND.

A Perpetual Crisis—The Proclamation—Pro-Slavery Reaction in England—Apprehensions of Military Disasters—What Will Gov. Seymour Do?—Europe Disappointed—A Sublime Power—Southern Generals and Soldiers—Important Revelation—Another Rumor of Mediation—The Cotton Interest Flourishing—French Distress—Sale of the Sumter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1863.

The American war is a perpetual crisis. The anxiety has never been greater here, than at this moment. We are, as usual, waiting for news, and this news, as usual also, is expected to be of the most important character.

Has President Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation? This is the first question, and both the Abolition and Conservative parties here await the answer with anxiety. The latest papers assured us that it would be issued in any event, and that it might be extended to the emancipation of all slaves in loyal as well as rebel States. There seems to be no longer any question of constitutional authority. The President, it is presumed, may still do, as he has done, any act necessary to the salvation of the Republic. In time of peace the State Legislatures might have something to say on the subject, but State Governments seem now of very little account.

If the Abolitionists in England are full of hope, and expect the Proclamation to do what a million of men in arms have hitherto failed of doing, the conservative, Southern and Pro-Slavery journals are more bitter than ever. The *Times*, in the warmth of its advocacy of the South, presumes so far upon the Pro-Slavery reaction in England as to defend Slavery upon economical, humanitarian and Scriptural grounds, waking up, as you may suppose, a hornet's nest of abolition papers. The fact, however, that the *Times* should dare to take such ground, is proof of a great change in British opinion.

Next to the anxiety respecting the Proclamation, is the desire to hear news of the military movements. The Army of the Potomac is not considered safe at Falmouth. The withdrawal of the Confederates from Winchester is believed to portend some important movement. It is hoped and feared that the Union armies of the Southwest may be defeated and compelled to surrender. We await anxiously also for the result of the expected attacks on Mobile, Charleston and Vicksburgh.

And there is another event, considered by many as of equal importance to the military movements. It is the position that may be taken by Gov. Seymour, of New-York. He is looked upon as the great Democratic leader of the North. It is in his power to end the war or to cause it to be prosecuted with greater vigor. As both designs have been attributed to him and his party, we wish to know which course he has taken, or proposes to take, in guiding the destinies of the Empire State.

England and Europe have been disappointed in the effect of the battle of Fredericksburgh. A change in the Cabinet, or in the military commanders, was looked upon as a matter of course. They have no idea of the coolness and patience of the American character. The smoke of battle clears off, the wounded are provided for, and the dead buried. A Senatorial Committee inquires into the causes of the repulse, and all is serene as usual. There is a loss of ten or fifteen thousand men—we know not how many—but, with an army of 1,000,000, there are plenty more. Gen. Burnside takes the responsibility, and confesses his incompetency. Somebody did not send on the pontoons in season. Mr. Lincoln shoulders the whole, and keeps everybody in his place, relying, it may be, on the forthcoming Proclamation, when the negroes are to do the fighting, while the army can go in and possess the land they will have conquered.

"Who would be free, himself must strike the blow."

If the sons of Africa want their freedom, they are at liberty to get it, if they can. Mr. Lincoln will not hinder them. It is a sublime power to wield, when one man, by the stroke of his pen, can set free four millions of slaves.

Still, it may be necessary for free white men to do some fighting. Were the negroes all free or all exterminated, there are still six millions of white population in the Southern States. Half a million of them are in arms, and every day growing better soldiers. They have a President who is a statesman and a soldier, and such Generals as Lee, Johnston, Beauregard, Longstreet, Jackson, the Hills, Hardee, Bragg, &c., who are certainly men of ability. Generals and soldiers are worthy, to say the least, of those with whom they fight. Whatever may be thought of the Southern cause, in Europe or America, there can be but one opinion of the zeal, courage and ability with which it is defended. Brave men respect the brave. I think McClellan, Pope, Banks and Burnside must have a hearty respect for the officers and soldiers of the rebel army in Virginia. Doubtless, with some exceptions, the respect is mutual. When men have fought and are beaten into a mutual respect for each other, there is the basis of a good understanding.

The *Times* correspondent makes an important revelation in his last letter,—important if true. He says that counterfeit parole certificates are sold to Union soldiers at twenty-five cents a piece, and have been furnished by thousands, so that there are far more Northern men at home under parole than were ever taken prisoners. If men can be killed off, or placed *hors du combat* in this fashion, at their own cost, the National army may be easily beaten. Capt. Bobadil's method was not nearly so expeditious. But as this is a game that two can play at, why not send some sharp fellows into the Confederate lines to parole a few thousand of Lee's ragged soldiers? If the Southerners are as anxious to avoid service as these stories represent the Northern troops, their whole army might be paroled, leaving our troops to march "into the bowels of the land without impediment."

The rumor of another attempt at mediation on the part of the Emperor, comes in the *Times'* Paris correspondence this morning. Mr. Dayton has had a special interview, and the Emperor, I presume, has asked his opinion whether the result of the action at Fredericksburgh would be likely to dispose the National Government to accept his friendly offices. The correspondent tells us that the English Government still resolutely refuses to join in any manner of interference. There are several reasons for this, which I have heretofore adverted to. The St. Lawrence is frozen. The Navy Department is behindhand with the iron-clads. The cotton-spinners are in no hurry. The North is not sufficiently exhausted. Probably the strongest reason of all is, that the support of Cobden and Bright are wanted in the coming session by the Palmerston administration.

While the cotton operatives in Lancashire are being fed by charity, the mill-owners are doing well, and mill property has not in years brought higher prices. Goods are high, and the cotton lords feel sure of an abundant supply of the raw material when their present stocks shall have been sold at high prices. They are making money doubly—by double prices for goods in hand, and by saving of wages. If you could sell a heavy stock of old papers at double price, and had no printing expenses to pay, you could make money. England is satisfied for the present, and trustful for the future. English agents are buying cotton in the South, and appear sure of getting it when it is wanted.

In France there has been a loud call made for help for the operatives of Lyons, but the French do not give like the English. Their organization of charities is entirely different. In great emergencies it is the Government that acts—and acts promptly and efficiently. Some millions of francs are to be appropriated to furnishing work to the needy. This seems to me much better than the English system of Parish relief and subscriptions. Work is better than alms, and the burden, whatever it may be, of a national calamity, should fall upon the whole nation alike, and be borne by each according to his ability.

There is, as you will have perceived, very little of interest here. You do not care for the affairs of Greece, Italy or Prussia. Not much probably about the marriage of the Prince of Wales. The disposition to be made of 130.000 criminals will occupy the attention of Parliament at its approaching session.

The *Sumter* has been sold at Gibraltar to an Englishman, for $19,000. The right to her, it is expected, will be disputed by the American frigate that has been watching her, but she will claim the convoy of a British man-of-war. There is some grumbling about blockades of British ports and stoppage of British steamers bound for the West Indies with supplies for the South, but the Government will not, of course, protest against the exercise of the very right of search they have always claimed and defended. I am really too anxious about the news by the steamer now due to write more. Would that we had the Atlantic Telegraph in operation, and could know each day's events as they are occurring.

Monadnock.

Mr. Russell, the Times Correspondent, on American Fighting.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

Whether this war, which gratifies the vanity of the Americans of the North by the interest it creates in Europe, is to continue for the next five years, or to end in a month; whether it is to lead to servile insurrection or to a consolidation of the Slave Power; whether it is to become a series of guerrilla contests, to lead to a *bellum civile in civili bello*, or to array the whole of the disunited States in a grand battle line against some alien enemy, are matters beyond the scope of conjecture. Fancy refuses to dwell in a realm so fantastical as the American "to-morrow." And it must be admitted that the ratiocinations of those on this side of the channel, who declared that the North would not do this, or the South could not do that, have turned out to be as fallacious as the assertions of Mr. Seward that the rebellion would be put down in ninety days, or as the assumption of the Southern statesmen that the Northerners would never have the courage to strike the blow for the integrity of the Union. While we are speculating here on the future movements of Unionist or Secessionist, events may have occurred which will have rendered the most ingenious hypothesis ridiculous; but it cannot be maintained in the face of recent occurrences, that the Confederate Generals possess the transcendant military merits which their friends have claimed for them, or that they have known how to give their cause the usufruct of victory—which is peace. There is almost reason to think that the praise which has been bestowed on Lee, Jackson, Stuart and Beauregard, was the measure of the pedantic slowness and frigidity of McClellan, the misfortunes of McDowell, the empty imbecility of Pope, and the utter failure of Burnside; because, after all, there is no sign or token that any or all of the Confederate leaders have done anything but follow events, and make good use of the energy, and zeal, and courage of their soldiers in resisting the crude and unscientific demonstrations of their enemy. To stand and fight has been their great strategy. Not one of them seems to have made a campaign with a purpose; not one has had the capacity to understand the value of victory. The whole operations of the campaign are like the sparks which cut their way backwards and forwards through the embers of paper half consumed by fire. Stuart may be a Virginian Murat, and Jackson may be a Ney, after his kind; but assuredly there is more of Wurmser than of Napoleon in Lee, even though he has been successful in battle. Think what the great Corsican would have done, or Marlborough, or any officer of European celebrity in the last few centuries, who had before him a beaten army, a hostile capital, a rich expanse of States denuded of troops and filled with opulent cities; in his rear a vast country, desolate indeed by war, but faithful to the last drop of blood, and in his hand ragged legions of bold and courageous soldiers, who at a word could march from one extremity of the enemy's dominions to the other, and dictate their terms at the point of their bayonets! Can any one say the thing is impossible? Assuredly this and much more could be done by any great General, and all the world would recognize in such an accomplishment a proof of military genius such as has made or saved empires. After all said and done, the Americans must be pretty much like other people. Although they have not now, as they had in the War of Independence, the assistance of a country of soldiers like France, they cannot have so much degenerated as to be unable or unwilling to march and fight. And troops which can do both are capable of effecting anything in the hands of competent leaders. As yet the world has never seen anything comparable to the insignificance in results of the battles fought over there with enormous masses of men on both sides. Happily the loss of life has not been in proportion to the numbers engaged, according to the European standard of average encounters; but that again may arise from the remarkable powerlessness of pursuit which has characterized the conduct of the war. A writer who describes the battle of Fredericksburgh as "a carnival of cowardice," from actual observation of the behavior of the Federal troops, excites by his account still more our wonder at the extraordinary apathy of the victorious Confederates. But, at the same time, one can understand why Gen. Burnside preferred to view the scene from the verandah of Phillip's House on the north side of the Rappahannock—wondering, no doubt, all the while "*que le diable il allait faire dans ce galère*"—to leading an Old Guard charge to save the fortunes of the day; or imitating the indiscreet conduct of St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan, Sir George Brown, Sir De Lacy Evans, or the rest of them, in the affair of the Alma, to which—save in results and the conduct of the troops—Fredericksburgh bore considerable resemblance. In common with Eastern nations, the Americans possess the faculty of standing still when they are not pursued. They dislike useless exertion, and learned at Bull's Run the folly of running from an imaginary enemy. But let some leader arise on either side who can keep his eyes straight in front of him when his time comes, and can lead a few squadrons to press one of these broken armies, and the war will not long languish in a bloody trail of gigantic skirmishes. West Point is the *arida nutrix* of incapables—the most conspicuous failure as a training-school for soldiers the world has ever seen; and if it be true that a General, like a poet, is born, not made, it must be admitted that as yet the New World has not been visited by the terrible genius to whom is due the parentage of conquerors and heroes. Very brave, very learned, very strategical men, she has seen born to her; nay, some very dashing—others very cautious—excellent leaders of division, brigade, regiment or squadron, but not one, so far as can be yet discovered here, with the true stamp of the *anax andron* about him.

The Sale of the Sumter, and What Followed.

From the London Times.

The following letter has been received in Liverpool:

Gibraltar, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862.

The past week has been one of more than usual excitement, owing to the movements of two vessels in this bay, the renowned steamer *Sumter* (rechristened the *Gibraltar*,) and the Northern States vessel-of-war *Chippewa*. It seems that the Confederate Government, finding that the *Sumter*, which was solely built for a merchant vessel, was not sufficiently strong for firing her heavy armament, determined upon selling her, and in consequence she was duly advertised by Cunard, Wilson & Co., of Liverpool, as being for sale by auction, at Gibraltar, on the 19th of this month, and at noon of that day the bidding commenced, the opposition being principally between some Cadiz merchants, a company here, and a Liverpool merchant, who, having previously sent over competent men to survey machinery and hull, anticipated a nice bargain, it being supposed that the vessel would sell very low, and only required transporting to England to realize 50 per cent. profit. The sale was attended by crowds, and great excitement followed each bid, as the different nationalities appeared in opposition. After the lapse of an hour and a quarter the hammer finally settled the Englishman as the buyer at the price of $19,500, the purchaser having also to pay the Government commission of 2½ per cent. on the price. During the auction, as a stimulus to the bidders, the auctioneer announced the intention of the Confederate Government to give in for nothing the battery on board, (not of much value, however,) so the lucky purchaser became the owner of a fully-equipped man-of-war. As commerce, and not war, was his object, he has got rid, I believe, of the guns to some darkish neighbors not twenty miles off from this place, and by the aid of paint has completely changed the appearance of the *Sumter*, which vessel now bears *Gibraltar* on her stern. The *Gibraltar* is a vessel suitable for the Baltic, Mediterranean, or other trades requiring only a few days' coal; into this she will no doubt be turned, and if only half as successful as under her former colors, will soon repay her cost. She is now being got ready to leave for England as soon as her papers are complete. I have only now related the movements of one vessel. The excitement, however, here was caused by the doings of the other, the Northern vessel *Chippewa*, whose Captain has been heard to say that, if possible, he would sink the *Gibraltar*, no matter if she carried the British flag. It appears that the Northerners pretend that the *Sumter* was a war prize, captured in New-Orleans by the Southerners, and that consequently she cannot be sold in a British port under the Queen's proclamation, forbidding such sales, by either Northern or Southern States; this, however, is entirely a mistake, as the *Sumter's* officers assert she was properly bought from her owners in New-Orleans, and duly paid for by the Confederate Government. The fact of her being in the New-Orleans and Havana trade, and entirely owned in those places, utterly disproves the charge of her being a prize; and for the credit of the Northern agents it is to be hoped that they were ignorant of these facts when stating the contrary. Acting on his threats, (which, however, her new owner treats as bunkum,) the Captain of the Northern ship gets up steam each time he spies the same issuing from the *Gibraltar's* pipe, fearing lest the unarmed foe might elude his grasp. This, however, will not be attempted until all is ready for sea, when the company of a British ship-of-war will be sought to prove that the *Gibraltar* can never be captured. One day, the engineer of the *Gibraltar*, wishing to try the engines, got permission of the Captain of the Port to steam about in the bay, and directly after starting she was followed by the *Chippewa*, evidently, however, being no match in speed, with guns shotted and men at quarters, ports open; and it appearing to the officers in the garrison that she was going to violate English rules and regulations, which they break through when no force opposes them, the Governor, an old Crimean hero, not to be trifled with by such fry, went himself to the batteries, determined at once to punish severely any attempt to interfere in English waters with the *Gibraltar*, which made all hearts to wish we had many more of such men to cause the British flag and waters to be respected. Nothing was, however, done by the Yankee, and the *Gibraltar*, having tested her machinery as much as required, returned to her anchorage; the Yankee, however, seeing his inferiority in speed, instead of going back to his old quarters, anchored two miles nearer the point, which position he kept until driven a few days after to alter it, owing to a gale. We notice, oddly enough, the feeling here is entirely with the Southerners, owing, no doubt, to the extravagant bombast and very small deeds of the Northerners. Yesterday the Northern States war-vessel *Tuscarora* entered the harbor, and anchored near the *Gibraltar*. These two expensive attendants upon the *Gibraltar* must cost Uncle Sam fully £300 per diem. Her Britannic Majesty's ships *London* and *Mars* are daily expected here from Malta, and will probably convoy the *Gibraltar* to England.

President Lincoln and the Emancipation Society.

The Secretary of the British Emancipation Society has received the following communication from Mr. Adams, the United States Minister, acknowledging the receipt of the address agreed upon at the great meeting held in the British Institution, Cowper-street, City-road, on New-Year's eve, forwarded to him for transmission to President Lincoln:

Legation of the United States,
London, Jan. 6, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 3d instant, transmitting an address to the President of the United States, unanimously adopted at a great meeting of the working classes of London on the 31st of December last. I shall take great pleasure in complying with the desire of the Executive Committee to have this address forwarded to the President. Neither do I entertain a doubt that he will receive it as an encouraging testimonial of independent witnesses to the manner in which he is endeavoring to do his duty to his country and to mankind,

I remain your obedient servant,
C. F. ADAMS.

F. W. Chesson, Esq., Hon. Sec., &c.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Testimony of Gen. Barry and Gen. Fitz-John Porter.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Washington, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Barry called by the Court.

Question—What is your rank in the army?

Answer—I am Major of Artillery in the Army of the United States, and a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. I was on duty in March and April of last year, and was Chief of Artillery in the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Maj.-Gen. McClellan. In February, 1862, I think it was, in connection with Gen. Barnard, Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, I made a report stating the number of troops—infantry—necessary for garrisoning the forts around Washington, for the defence of that city. The artillery force left by Maj.-Gen. McClellan for the defence of Washington were: Seven field batteries, making about thirty-two guns, left in camp about half a mile east of the Capitol. Besides these, were the forts and their armaments and garrisons, the strength of which I am unable to state, as I was relieved of the command of them about that time by Gen. Doubleday, to enable me to accompany the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula.

Of the field batteries that I have spoken of, three were fully equipped and ready for service; three others were equipped, with the exception of horses, of which there was an insufficient number; and the remaining one, the Sixteenth New York, was entirely unequipped, but there was plenty of material in the arsenal to equip it at short notice, and horses could also have been supplied in an hour. It was not the intention to withdraw any of these batteries to the Army of the Potomac, and none were withdrawn.

These batteries were manned as fully as usual, the complement of men for a battery hardly ever being full. With the exception of the Sixteenth New-York Battery, these batteries had all been under instructions for about two months—one of them nine months. They were all volunteer batteries—none of them regular.

Those batteries had once been supplied with horses, but at the last hour a division was made up for Gen. Casey, and I was required to furnish it with the usual number of batteries, and instructed horses were withdrawn from the batteries that were to be left for the defence of Washington, to supply the deficiencies in the batteries fitted out for Gen. Casey.

I speak of the condition of these batteries from an actual inspection made by myself about the middle of March, and also from an official return made to me by the officer of the camp, where these batteries were on the 3d of April. This return was made to me by mistake, the batteries not then belonging to the Army of the Potomac.

Questions by Gen. McDowell—I do not know that Gen. Wadsworth understood that these batteries had been left as a part of his command, three days after the departure of the Peninsular expedition. I know, through the complaint of an officer connected with one of the batteries, that within eight or ten days after the embarkation of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Wadsworth unmanned one of the batteries, and sent the men to Fort Washington, where they now are.

Maj.-Gen. F. J. Porter called by the Court.—My present rank in the army is Major-General of Volunteers and Major of Fifteenth United States Regulars. I was in command of the present Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Pope, in Virginia, in August last. The corps was composed of a division of regulars, a division of volunteers, and a small division of volunteers, occasionally detached. I saw Gen. McDowell twice on the morning of the 29th—once at Manassas Junction and again about three miles from the Junction, on the road to Gainesville. The first time was about 9 o'clock; the second time, I presume, between 11 and 12. Gen. McDowell's corps, at those times, was situated as follows: Gen. King's Division had been assigned to my command by Gen. Pope at Manassas, Rickett's Division, I was informed by Gen. McDowell, was near Manassas, I think in the neighborhood of Bristol, Reynold's Division was in the vicinity of Groveton on the turnpike. At the second time I saw Gen. McDowell, Gen. King's Division was immediately in the rear of my corps, on the road to Gainesville. Gen. McDowell had no command over me prior to the 29th of August. On that day, Gen. McDowell exercised authority over me by virtue of an order from Gen. Pope, addressed jointly to Gen. McDowell and myself. Our commands being united, he necessarily came into command by the Articles of War. I would say to the Court that the question leads into matters recently examined by another Court in my own case, and out of delicacy to Gen. McDowell as well as to myself, I would rather be excused from answering the question any further.

[The Court not excusing the witness, he proceeded:]

That joint order refers to a previous order given to me on the 29th. In obedience to this previous order, I was moving toward Gainesville when I received the joint order. I had at that time received notice of the enemy being in front, and I had captured two prisoners. My lines were at that time formed, and we were marching toward Gainesville, when Gen. McDowell arrived with his copy of the joint order. An expression of opinion was then given by Gen. McDowell, that the position I was then in was no place to fight a battle—that I was too far out. This expression I considered an order, and I accordingly stopped further progress towards Gainesville for a short time. Gen. McDowell left me suddenly, not replying to a question from me, to the effect of what I should do, and with, no understanding on my part as to how I should be governed. I returned to my command, and seeing the enemy gathering in my front I sent an officer to Gen. King's Division, requesting him to remain where he was. I subsequently received a message from Gen. McDowell to remain where I was—that he was going to the right, and was going to take King with him. He did go to the right, taking King with him, as I supposed, to take a position to the left of Reynolds. I remained where I was. When Gen. McDowell left me I did not know at first where he had gone. No troops were in sight, and I knew the position of Reynolds and Sigel, who were on our right, merely by the sound of Sigel's cannon, and information received on the subject. I did not think that the order which I implied in Gen. McDowell's expression that I was too far out, &c., was a proper order, and for that reason, when Gen. McDowell left me as he did, I proceeded as if I had not seen the joint order, but acted upon the previous order from Gen. Pope to myself, to march upon Gainesville, to prevent a junction of Longstreet and Jackson, who were then near Groveton. That order directed me to move quickly, or we would lose much. That order had been seen by Gen. McDowell, and when he altered it it seemed that he had the authority, and I presumed he knew more fully than I did the plans of Gen. Pope. That joint order contemplated forming a line connecting with the troops on the right, and I presumed that Gen. McDowell, when he took King's Division from me, intended to act accordingly. I have no reason to doubt—never had any reason to suspect anything whatever in Gen. McDowell, tending in any way to disqualify him from holding the command of an army, division, corps, or department.

Questions by Gen. McDowell.—I had no other reason for supposing that Gen. King's Division had been assigned to my command than the order of Gen. Pope to take King's Division with me in marching upon Gainesville, and the verbal information given me by Gen. Gibbons, the bearer of the order.

At Manassas Gen. McDowell spoke of King's Division as having been assigned to me, and spoke of it with regret. I have no recollection of anything further being said at that place with reference to King's Division. I think Gen. McDowell learned of the transfer of Gen. King's Division from Gen. Gibbons. When I received the joint order, before mentioned, I was at the head of my column, forming a line in front, on the Manassas road to Gainesville. The order of the divisions in my column at that time were: First, Morrell's, and next, Sykes'. Sturgess' and Hyatt's Brigades I knew nothing of at that time, they having been left at Manassas Junction with orders to hurry up as fast as possible. I left King's Division getting provisions and ammunition at Manassas Junction, with orders also to move up as quickly as possible. The expression of Gen. McDowell which I considered an order, in connection with the conversation attending it, and the taking of Gen. King from me, I did obey, for the latter reason—the taking of King's Division from me. The conversation was with reference to moving over to the right, which would necessarily check an advance. I did not consider the expression of Gen. McDowell that I was too far out, &c., an order at the time it was made, but an expression of opinion that I might construe as an order. But when Gen. McDowell left me without giving an answer to my last inquiries as to what I should do, I considered myself at liberty to act according to my own discretion, and to withdraw or not as I saw fit. When I found that King's Division had been taken away from me, I decided that I could not safely advance any further.

Without concluding the cross-examination of Gen. Porter, the Court adjourned.

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Group of Rebel Prisoners—The Shores of the Great River—Passing Fort Pillow—Memphis—Arrival at Helena—Preparations for the Vicksburgh Wounded, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Helena, Ark., Steamer Brazil,
Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

"Going down the river" is not a very pleasant thing these warlike days, and nothing but the thought of our brave soldiers, wounded and dying, before the intrenchments at Vicksburgh, would have called out the little party who steamed down the river on Monday last, and are now lying off the levee at this dreary little town. Our brave soldiers, who give their lives for us, surely we can risk ours sometimes for them. The first thing to be done after you are well bestowed upon the boat is to explore the place that is to be your habitation, for some days at least, and certain ominous thumpings and poundings on the roof seemed to demand attention at once. We had hardly raised the trap-door opening on the hurricane deck, and taken a view of the occupants, when we were greeted with the startling question, "Are you *Southern* in your feelings." The charge was, of course, indignantly denied. "I am, and I'm a prisoner," said the gentleman who made the inquiry, and then the whole group gathered about to listen. They were all going down to Cairo, and there we left them the next day with their escort, from the Thirty-seventh Iowa, the new Greybeard Regiment, as it is called—as all the men are about middle age. They were a contrast to the forlorn-looking men they were guarding, who talked, most of them, in the usual strain, of the wrongs they suffered, and the rights they are fighting for. A few only, of all the number, could talk with any coolness of the war or the Yankees.

The river below Cairo is full of interest; and here, too, begins the first slight consciousness of danger, which adds not a little relish to the scene. The tumbling-down cabins of Fort Prentiss on Bird's Point, opposite to Cairo, showed that the tide of war had flowed over and beyond it, and the solitary Butternut who stood upon the bank looked as if he might be the last remnant of the rebels. Here, too, we began to meet steamboats, with saucy little cannon peeping out on the lower deck, suggestive of guerrillas, masked batteries and other things not pleasant to mention. The battle-field at Belmont looked sad and desolate in the gray twilight, and it was dark when we floated in under the shadow of the cliff at Columbus, without any fear of Bishop Polk's chains and torpedoes. On the shore lay two anchors which once belonged to the *Merrimac*, and by some strange chance have found their way round here. We had on board a character, in the shape of an intelligent contraband, who knew the whole river—who had been the drum-major of a band in a rebel regiment, and still sported his gray uniform, adorned with the "lone star" button of Mississippi. His wonderful experience and vast information was only equaled by his intense condescension, but he proved quite useful to us.

We came near being stopped at Columbus by the General commanding there. "I must take the boat, for I want to put a soldier on for every two feet." Some delay, however, and a series of conversations and telegraphings, resulted in our passing off into the river again.

Island No. 10 was passed in the night; "but," added the contraband drum-major, "I will show you Fort Pillow," and, true to his word, he rushed wildly into the cabin not long after with "Here we are at Fort Pillow"—and there it was. A long line of cliffs commanding all the river, and lower down and nearer the water were the fortifications, the piles of sand-bags still lying on them, but so matted down they looked like rows of stone. It has a magnificent position for a fort. The soldiers' tents crown the cliffs, and as the boat nears shore, the sloping sides are alive with them, running, jumping, and occasionally riding down to hear what is the news from Vicksburgh. Of the news from Vicksburgh, we would give much to know ourselves. There is nothing for them to hear from us but a rumor that we are—not victorious, at least; and so, throwing them all our newspapers, we pass on down the river. For many miles back we had been watching the shore, knowing that guerrillas "are found in this neighborhood," as the geography says; but at Fulton, a few miles below Fort Pillow, we found they had been within seven miles of the river, burning cotton and conscripting every one. The group of passengers whom we had left on the levee hovered nervously about their little piles of luggage, knowing that any moment the guerrillas might make a raid and take them all. We had hardly passed before the boat was signaled from the other side by two men sitting by a little fire on the shore; but the Captain knew their tricks and cunning, and shook his head, saying: "I know too much to stop." His boat has been in three battles, and bears many marks of the fight yet on the furniture and through the walls, and one feels like holding his breath and listening for the rattling of the balls. But whatever happens, we know we shall not be surrendered, as is too much the fashion now-a-days. There are arms for all the crew and many of the passengers, perhaps, so we shall have a warm reception for the guerrillas.

Remnants of burning cotton are seen floating on the water and we steam along the shore all the way down to Memphis, and we begin at last to think we are in Dixie. Memphis is decidedly a secession place. "Union people's pretty *scarce* here," said the intelligent contraband. Merchants have refused to take the oath, and so their stores and warehouses have been closed, but speculators and business men are coming now from the North and West to take their places, and a great cotton traffic is carried on between Memphis and St. Louis. The cotton buyers are known as a class, and even own boats on the river, and no love is felt for them by the soldiers. The parties who steal or otherwise procure the cotton to sell to them have soldiers to protect them, and on these excursions many brave fellows have lost their lives. That, at least, is the story told down here. Memphis is a beautiful city, but begins to look dingy and faded from the effects of the war. In the park is seen a singular proof of the lengths to which secession will carry people. Under Jackson's statue is the inscription: "The Federal Union must be preserved," but the word *Federal* has been scratched out with a file. We were told that it was done by a tipsy rebel Colonel. While we lay at Memphis, waiting for our orders, the guerrillas were busy much nearer than we thought, and of all their daring outrages this seems the most audacious. Directly opposite the city, under the very eyes of our army, the guerrillas hailed a little steamer which is in Government employ. They were in United States uniform and the boat landed promptly, and they asked to be allowed to go up six miles as passengers. They were no sooner on board, however, than they surrounded the crew, compelled them to take them 18 miles up to meet a boat load of Government stores coming from St. Louis. They boarded it, overpowered the crew—not a very valiant set, perhaps, as there were only six guerrillas—then lashed the boats together and burnt them, first sending the crew ashore in a yawl. We were thankful we had not been decoyed ashore when we heard that.

Not many hours had passed before we received orders to leave our boat, and prepare to go down to Helena. No news from Vicksburgh yet, but plenty of rumors, and many fears that batteries had been planted this side of our forces, and communication is cut off. It was in the gray dawn that we left Memphis, and glided down between the low desolate shores of Arkansas and Mississippi. There are few houses in sight, and no sign of life but the flocks of wild duck that are startled from the water by the splashing of our wheels. The sand-bars and the fog do not enliven the scene, and we can fancy the cotton-wood thickets alive with gray-coated guerrillas. We know that there is a great deal of contraband traffic carried on with little skiffs, and recognize them all along the shore as old acquaintances, hid up suspiciously in some little nook. So the day wears away till the Captain electrifies us by calling to us that a gunboat is in sight coming up the river, and we are all on the guards to hear the news from Vicksburgh. A steamboat and tug are with the gunboat, both riddled with musket-balls, and the little tug, the only one that seems to take any notice of us, comes puffing and panting up to hear what we know, to ask for papers and to tell us news from Vicksburgh. The Captain shouts to us from his little craft, "Troops all up at Napoleon—some secret movements to be made. My engineer was shot coming up last night. The wounded from Vicksburgh are at White River;"—and his last words are lost in the rush of water round the little tug, as she pants back to the gunboat again; and we look after him bewildered with the news he brings. We do not land at all now. Passengers for way stations must go on with us to Helena. We are signaled from the shore to stop, but take no notice; and a moment after, the smoke of burning cotton rises from that very spot. We have no desire to be taken prisoners and have the boat burnt, and lose the dispatches we had for the General at Helena, into whose hands they were given in safety, soon after. If you have never been at Helena, take a friend's advice and never go if you can help it. It is low, marshy and unhealthy. The soldiers call the fever they have there "the Helena fever," and their rows of huts and tents loomed out of the fog, as if the miasma had fairly wrapped them in its folds.

The number of contrabands constantly coming into our lines here, and their wretched condition, is one gloomy feature in the landscape. They need everything, and their helplessness and misery appeal to every feeling heart. The Post-Chaplain, Mr. Forman, is working for them most faithfully, and a contraband hospital is about to be established; but there is much to be done, and it must be continued as long as they continue to come in, before they can be made comfortable. One thinks, as he looks at this country, of that expression—God-forsaken! There is something utterly desolate and dreary in the whole landscape as far as eye can see. Two or three years ago the banks all along the river were covered with prosperous, flourishing plantations, and happy families, and now there is utter desolation. But we are off again; like little Joe, we must keep "moving on," and to-morrow we go down to join the army at Napoleon, to find the wounded—perhaps to go for them to the rebel lines, for they tell us now all our wounded are prisoners. All is excitement here. Boats loaded down to the guards with soldiers come past us going down the river, all of them in the wildest spirits;—the cheering is echoed from the camps on shore, and back again from the next boat in the distance, and rises in one grand hurrah! We go under a hospital flag, and so shall run less risk of being fired into, and I can give the rest of our experience some other time. B.

Literary.

Scribner & Co. are just about to put in press a new scientific work by C. L. Brace—the *Races of the Old World, or a Manual of Ethnology*. The work, though a duodecimo only, is designed to give to the usual students of history a brief compendium of all the latest information, collected from a vast variety of sources, on the different races of men.

It contains the latest results with regard to the races of Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceanica.

The classification is made entirely on a linguistic and historical basis. The general plan followed by the author is the classification made by Max Muller, Bunsen, and others. On the African races, Livingstone, Barth, and the American missionaries, are the chief authorities.

The question of unity or diversity of origin is discussed at length, as well as that of the Egyptian chronology and Norman antiquity.

It is believed that there is no work in the English language investigating these subjects in so brief a form.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COOPER UNION.

The Most Successful Year Since its Inauguration—It is now Self-Supporting—What is Done in It.

The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, the design and object of which are, as most of our readers know well, the dissemination of useful knowledge among the working classes, is in a more flourishing condition to-day than ever before. The splendid edifice was erected and supplied with all the apparatus and appliances requisite for such a purpose by the munificence of Peter Cooper. The building is one among the principal architectural ornaments of this City; and as an educational institution, it is unequaled in its somewhat peculiar sphere. Until Mr. Cooper completed and dedicated this, the greatest and best enterprise of his life, to the objects named, it was rare that those of limited means, however anxious they might be to acquire a knowledge of some of the higher branches of education, could obtain tuition in studies not named in the regular course taught in our public schools. Since the opening of this institute all who desire, and particularly those who work for their own support, can avail themselves, free of charge, of all the advantages the institution affords. Those only are supposed to pay anything who are abundantly able, or prefer to do so. For those who can attend during the day there are teachers there to form them into classes, and teach them. For those who work during the day there are evening classes, and the teaching them is as extensive and thorough as the other.

The erection of the building was commenced in 1853 and finished in 1858, at a cost of about $650,000; and it has been open ever since to all who desired to avail themselves of its advantages. Until within the past year the receipts have not equaled the expenditures—the yearly deficits having been made up from Mr. Cooper's private funds. It must be exceedingly gratifying to all friends of education to know that now it is self-supporting—that it is on a paying basis, although but barely so. The receipts during the past year amounted to $19,453 82, and the expenditures to $19,276 50—leaving a balance in the treasury of $177 32.

The building is six stories high, the first two of which are rented as stores and offices, from which, together with the large hall below, the revenues of the institution are derived. The other four stories are devoted to the great objects for which the building was erected. On the third floor is the large reading room, which is open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and *free to all*. In it are to be found all the foreign and domestic newspapers and magazines of any note, and also a well selected library. On the same floor, and adjoining the reading room, is the Picture Gallery, which is also free, and in which are some very choice works of art. The principal portion consists of the old Bryan Gallery. There are there too, the productions of many of the more eminent masters in the Byzantine, Italian, Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, French and old German schools, as well as those of our own time. You there meet the names of Titian, Corregio, Salvator Rosa, Rubens, Van Dyck, and many others who are alone sufficient to vest the Gallery with unusual interest and instruction.

On the fourth floor is the School of Design for Women, a branch of the institution which is justly the pride of all concerned. It consists of four divisions as follows:

The Cast and Life class, under the control of Mr. Gray.

The Landscape class, under Mr. Whittredge.

The Engineering class, under Mr. O'Brien.

The Still Life class, under Mr. Farrar.

The whole is under the superintendence of Mrs. H. M. Field. This school is the only one of the kind in the country that is in a flourishing condition. The number of pupils attending regularly now is nearly 200. Of the pupils, those who are able to pay, do so, but, for every amateur, or paying pupil, there are two free. To this part of the institution visitors are not allowed access except on Friday from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and no gentleman can be admitted unless accompanying a lady.

On the fifth floor are the mathematical class rooms, the singing class room, the chemistry and natural philosophy class room and the laboratory.

The regular mathematical course embraces four years of study.

The first class, in consequence of its size, is divided into three sections. The number of pupils now in the mathematical classes is about 130, and in the natural philosophy class, 100; in the chemistry class, 150, and in the singing class over 200.

The mathematical course embraces algebra, geometry, trigonometry, descriptive geometry and mechanics. The natural philosophy class and chemistry classes are under the control of Dr. Vander Weide, the singing class under Mr. G. F. Bristow, and the mathematical classes under Messrs. Appleton, Nimmo, Wells, T. H. Marshall and A. J. Marshall.

On the sixth floor are the drawing-rooms. Here are taught, under different instructors, free-hand, architectural and mechanical drawing. These rooms are well lighted, and admirably conducted. The number of pupils following this course is about three hundred.

In the Reading-room there are 26 daily home papers, and 9 foreign; 45 weekly home periodicals and papers, and 37 foreign; 37 home monthly magazines and quarterlies, and 80 foreign. Among these papers and magazines may be found those from all parts of England, Germany, France, Spain, Prussia and Cuba. The attendance averages nearly 700 per day, and yet there are always papers and magazines for visitors at all times.

Besides the regular course of studies before enumerated, there is also a course of lectures delivered every Winter on the Science of Government. This Winter there is also a course on Political Economy. The former lectures are to be delivered every Thursday evening until the 5th of March this year; the latter will be commenced in the same place Feb. 9. Thus it will be seen that this noble institution has done and is now doing a great service in the cause of education, and gives cheerful promise of doing still more in future.

The Bedford-street Church Scandal.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge McCunn.

The case of Joel B. Ferguson, indicted for false pretences in obtaining $1,000 from Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, was commenced in this Court yesterday. This is a case which has given rise to a great deal of scandal in the "Bedford-street M. E. Church," of which both the complainant and the prisoner have long been members, and is said to have even created a serious division in the church. The difficulty was some time ago submitted to an arbitration of a Committee of the Church, but the decision it appears, was not satisfactory to the party who claims to have been injured, and a resort was had to the criminal Courts for redress.

It appears from the testimony of Mrs. Carter, the complainant, who was the first witness called for the prosecution, that on the 28th of March, 1860, Mrs. Ferguson called at her house, and, after conversing with her awhile, asked her if she had any money; she replied that she had a little, whereupon Mr. Ferguson said that he had sold a house in Forty-second-street for $3,500, but would not be able to get the money before ten days, and that, in the meantime, he would like to borrow $1,000, which he would return with interest at the end of that time; Mrs. Carter replied that her money was in the Savings' Bank, and if she drew it out then she would lose three months' interest, to which Mr. Ferguson rejoined that he would reimburse her for all the interest she would lose by the operation; Mrs. Carter showed some hesitation about granting the request, seeing which, Mr. Ferguson said: "Why, sister Carter, you certainly can't be afraid of me, I am worth from $20,000 to $22,000; you know I own that house in Carmine-street, which is clear from all incumbrance, besides other property, and I only want the money for ten days, until I get the returns of the Forty-second-street property that I have just sold," &c., &c. Upon these representations, witness said she finally consented to loan him the money; she said it was money that she had earned before she was married by working hard night and day for years, and that she had saved it up unbeknown to any of her family in order that she might be sure and have something to help herself with in her old age, when she might not be able to help herself; having the utmost confidence in Mr. Ferguson as an honest man and a Christian, and relying upon his representations with regard to his property, she said she resolved to accommodate him, and accordingly the next day, the 29th of March, she went and drew the money from the bank, and took it over to his house, No. 48 Carmine-street; on arriving at the house, Mr. Ferguson asked her if she had drawn the money from the bank, to which she replied that she had, and took it out of her pocket and gave it to him; Ferguson then said, "Now recollect, this is only for ten days," and sat down and wrote a note for the amount; such was her confidence in him, she said she would have loaned him twenty times the amount if she had had it; he had long been her class-leader in the church, and she believed him to be a sincere Christian; the money had never been repaid to this day; a mortgage was subsequently given for the amount on the house in Carmine-street, but it proved worthless, as it was preceded by two other mortgages which had been foreclosed, and left no balance.

Cross-examined—Have lived in South Second-street, Williamsburgh, since last December; moved there from the corner of North Eighth-street; lived at No. 14 Jones-street eight years, moved from there three years ago to Commerce-street; stayed there a few days, and then went to my son-in-law's, in Barrow-street; from there went to my mother-in-law's, at Poughkeepsie, and from there to my sister-in-law's, and there to my relatives in Rome, N. Y.; returned to New-York the 15th of September following (1861;) took rooms in Commerce street, and subsequently opened a boarding-house; kept the boarding house about three months, and subsequently went to Williamsburgh; don't know how long Mr. Ferguson had lived at No. 48 Carmine-street when he got my money; had heard that he owned the house in Carmine-street before I loaned him the money; had frequently been to his house; had known Mrs. Ferguson perhaps a year before the loan was made; was well acquainted with the members of Bedford-street Church; at the time I let him have the money he gave me a note for the amount; can't say whether it was payable on demand, or payable in ten days; he said at the time that he would pay it back with interest in ten days; he agreed, when he first negotiated with me for the money, that he would pay the three months' interest that I would lose by taking it out of the Savings Bank; he was to pay me when he got the returns of a house that he said he had sold in Forty-second-street, the most of the money that I let him have was in the Greenwich-street Savings Bank; I consider myself a member of the Bedford-street Church now, as I have never withdrawn from it.

Question—Does the discipline of that Church require that any difficulty occurring between members shall be settled by arbitration of the members?

Objected to, and objection sustained.

Witness testified that she made a complaint to the Church, and that there was an arbitration relative to the matter. Defendant's counsel here submitted a written complaint, signed by the witness, against Mr. Ferguson, which was presented to the pastor of the Bedford-street Church, and on which a Committee of three members of the Church was appointed to investigate the whole matter. The Committee consisted of Geo. G. Smith, Bartlett Smith and Robert Henry, and was appointed by Rev. Mr. Newman, the pastor. (The written complaint did not state that Ferguson represented when he got the money that he was worth $20,000, but that these representations were made subsequently, when the witness asked for a mortgage.)

Witness said that the complaint was drawn up by Mr. Huggard, and was read over to her, but she said at the time that it was not entirely a correct statement of the transaction; Mr. Newman was present at the hearing before the Committee; did not say on that hearing that Mr. Ferguson made the representations about what he was worth after I had loaned him the money and when I asked for a mortgage; have never received but $21 interest on the mortgage; did not say before the Committee that Mr. Ferguson offered me $35 interest at the expiration of the first six months of the mortgage, and that I loaned it back to him; I said that he counted out the money and held it in his fingers, but did not give it to me; he said if he gave it to me his wife would leave him and go out to service; the money that I loaned to Mr. Ferguson was my own private money, and none of my family knew that I had it; I did not tell my husband that I had loaned it.

Redirect Examination—I was married on the 4th of October, I think thirty-three years ago; I am now fifty-eight years of age; when the ten days had expired on which he was to pay back the money, he did not come near me, and I went to his house, and asked him if he had got the returns of the Forty-second-street property yet; he replied, "Don't say anything about it, I don't want to hear anything about it;" I then told him I wanted my money, to which he replied that he could not talk with me then, that he did not want to hear anything about it, and took up his hat and left the room.

James H. Roome, being sworn, testified that he was acquainted with Mrs. Carter and Mr. Ferguson; that Mr. Ferguson told him that at the time he borrowed the money of Mrs. Carter he was in a very tight place, and that he wanted money to make repairs to his house; that at that time he had parted with all his property, except the house he lived in on Carmine-street, and that he was not in a situation to pay back any of the money he borrowed; I tried to prevail upon him to give up some Connecticut property, which he had made over to his wife, in order to pay the debt due Mrs. Carter, which he admitted he owed, and he agreed to do so, but never did it.

Cross-Examination.—Am a naturalist and taxidermist; have been a member of the Bedford-street Church for eleven years; I conducted the examination for Mrs. Carter before the Church Committee; Mr. Ferguson denied on that occasion that he made any representations about his property at the time he negotiated the loan; he denied that he told her he was worth from twenty to twenty-two thousand dollars; in fact he denied almost everything; I was a witness before the Grand Jury; I took Mrs. Carter to my counsel, Mr. Dodge, to have the complaint drawn up, at the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Newman.

At the close of Mr. Roome's testimony the Prosecution rested their case, and it being 3 o'clock, the Court adjourned to 11 A. M. this morning, when Mr. Hull will open the case for the defence.

For the People, O. L. Stewart, Esq., Assistant District Attorney; for the Defence, Solomon L. Hull and Sanford L. Macomber, Esqrs.

The Thumb-Warren Nuptials.

BISHOP POTTER TO PERFORM THE CEREMONY—GREAT ANXIETY ON THE PART OF THE ADULT POPULATION TO SEE THE PERFORMANCE.

Gen. THUMB grows nervous. His days of single blessedness are rapidly melting away, and ere another moon has waned his happiness for life or misery eternal will have been secured. His fair and *petite* affianced bears the congratulations which are momentarily tendered her by the thousands who throng her *levées*, modestly and smilingly, and answers all questions with a suavaceous dignity becoming in one so shortly to assume so exalted a position as that which awaits her.

The General, whose wealth is tangible, is most liberal in his bridal gifts. Thousands of easily-earned dollars are expended by him in diamonds, laces and trinkets for the adornment of his little sugar-plumb. The diamonds, valued at $5,000, are on exhibition at BALL, BLACK & Co.'s, and can be seen by any one who will take the trouble to call there. The truly elegant *trousseau* may be seen at LORD & TAYLOR'S. Its value we do not know, but rumor places the figure far up in the thousands.

The General, who is a traveled man, is determined to be married in state as well as church. Casting his eye anxiously around the ministerial horizon, he detected the courtly form and benign visage of the reverend Episcopal Bishop of this Diocese, Rev. Dr. POTTER, D.D., LL. D., to whom he applied for professional assistance. The venerable Bishop, who, like the General, "has traveled and seen the Queen," at once kindly consented to make the little pair man and wife, and the day being appointed, he generously suggested his own church—Trinity Chapel—as the appropriate place for the ceremony. Assisted by Rev. Mr. WILLY, of St. John's Church, Bridgeport, the Bishop will marry them on the 10th of February.

Little NUTT is in the dumps. He feels chagrined to think that THUMB should beat him in the matrimonial race, and is by far the most wretched specimen of happy mortals we have seen in a long time. He has lost his appetite as well as his sweetheart, wanders moodily through his apartments, and practices with the broadsword daily, seeking no amusement save such as can be obtained from an innocent game of *solitaire*

He is a magnanimous little chap, however, and with Miss WARREN'S sister will accompany Gen. THUMB and his bride to the altar.

The rush to see these Lilliputians is enormous; the demand for tickets to the ceremony is worse, and the General, who is really annoyed at the publicity of the affair, refers every one who applies for a pass to his Secretary.

The little folks are really very happy, and it is a pleasure to see them while in this blissful state. Who wouldn't be short?

A Calumny Silenced.

The following letter of Ex-Gov. MORGAN, resigning his office of Major-General in the United States Army, contains facts which ought to set at rest the thousand times repeated calumny, that the Governor accepted the appointment that he might draw the pay attached to the position:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW-YORK,
ALBANY, Dec. 22, 1862.

SIR: The appointment of Major-General of Volunteers which I had the honor to receive from the President on the 28th of September, 1861, should, I think, terminate with the period for which I was elected Governor, inasmuch as the position was conferred and accepted only for the facilities it was likely to afford while I was raising and organizing a large volunteer force for the service of the United States. This expectation has been fully justified.

The following extract from my Annual Message in January last, presents the view I entertained in accepting it:

"On the 28th of September, the President tendered me the appointment of Major-General of Volunteers, under the act of Congress of July 25, 1861, and subsequently created the State of New-York into a Military Department, under my command. Finding, after a careful examination, that there were no constitutional objections to my holding the office, and in view of its practical advantages to the service, I accepted it, although, of course, *not intending to receive any of its emoluments.*"

An additional reason also influences me to this course, one which I am sure will readily be appreciated: My honored successor will be freed from any embarrassment that could arise from my continuance in the service.

Trusting that these views will appear satisfactory to you, I hereby tender my resignation as a Major-General of Volunteers in the service of the United States, and respectfully ask its acceptance, to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1863, on which day my official duties as Governor will cease.

In thus withdrawing from the public service, I offer you, and through you to the President, unqualifiedly, whatever support a private citizen can give to his Government at a period of great public peril, and I beg to express to you my profound thanks for repeated marks of your personal and official good will and consideration.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant, (Signed,) E. D. MORGAN.

To EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Department of the East.

GENERAL ORDERS NOS. 6 AND 7—GENERAL ORDER NO. 5 FROM HEADQUARTERS OF THE HARBOR OF NEW-YORK.

The following General Orders have been issued by Gens. WOOL and BROWN, respectively:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—All officers in command of military posts, or camps within the limits of this department, will promptly forward to these headquarters on the 8th, 18th and 28th day of each month, consolidated morning reports of their commands; and on the last day of each month a regular monthly return of every command will be transmitted to these headquarters, as well as to the Adjutant-General of the Army. In making out these reports and returns, too much care cannot be exercised to prevent their being sent back for correction, and consequent delay, and no excuse will be taken for any failure to comply with this order. Commanding officers will be furnished with blank reports and returns on their making written application for the same to the Assistant Adjutant-General at these headquarters.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Major and Aid-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official—S. CARNCROSS, Aid-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—Capt. JOHN F. S. GRAY, of the Twentieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, is this day appointed Aid-de-Camp on the personal Staff of Maj.-Gen. WOOL, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By command of

Maj.-Gen. WOOL.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Major and Aid-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official—DE WITT CLINTON, Aid-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS NEW-YORK HARBOR,
FORT HAMILTON, L. I., Jan. 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.—I. Officers commanding recruiting parties in the City will immediately report to headquarters, No. 110 Grand-street, the places of their respective rendezvous, the strength of their recruiting parties, the number of recruits and the disposition made of them.

II. Field officers superintending the recruiting-service, and surgeons and assistant surgeons, will join and be hereafter stationed with their respective commands in camp, unless otherwise specially ordered. By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. BROWN.
H. A. DU PONT, First Lieut. and Adj't Fifth Artillery, A. A. A. G.

International Postage—The English Government Refuses to Reduce Postage.

The recent Report of the Postmaster-General contains the statement that the British Post-office has declined to reduce the rate of international letter postage from twenty-four to twelve cents. The proposition to reduce the postage came from the British Post-office first, in February, 1857. Its acceptance was declined by the predecessors of Postmaster-General BLAIR, for the reason that it proposed to divide the reduced rate of twelve cents between the respective offices on a basis unfair to the United States, the British Office claiming what was then thought more than its due proportion of the postage. Mr. BLAIR, soon after assuming his office, decided to waive the objections which had been made, considering them unimportant in comparison with the great benefits to result from reduced rate of postage, and formally accepted the proposition as made by the British Post-office. The British Office now recedes from its own offer, alleging as a reason, the existence of a contract granting large subsidies for the North American Mail Packet service. That contract has yet about six years to run, and until that time shall have passed, there is scarcely a hope that international postage will be reduced, and that, too, because of the British system of granting subsidies to mail packets.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—DANIEL LYNCH, a man 24 years of age, was arrested at No. 31 Rose-street, by Detectives BENNETT and McDOUGALL, charged with being a fugitive from justice. LYNCH had for nearly a year been employed in the store of Messrs. G. W. & C. F. VANDERVEER, at Freehold, N. J., but was discharged nearly a month since. On the night of the 1st inst., it is alleged that he purloined clothing, silks, &c., from his former employers, and fled. Before leaving, however, he is credited with rifling the pocket of JOHN CORCORAN of $66 50 in money, while the latter was asleep. The money was subsequently found in the pocket of a coat which LYNCH was charged with stealing. On last Monday night, the store of Messrs. VANDERVEER was burglariously entered and robbed of clothing, cloths, sewing silks, &c., to the value of about $300. The burglar having climbed upon the awning in front of the store, broke in one of the windows, and then by bursting open an inner door, gained access to the store, from which he subsequently escaped through the rear with all the plunder he could carry off, and came direct to this City. When arrested a portion of the stolen goods were found in the prisoner's possession. He has been taken back to New-Jersey to await his trial.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The delegates elected to the Young Men's Republican Central Committee met at Republican Headquarters on the evening of the 20th inst. About one-half of the delegates elected were present. Mr. JOHN H. FORMAN, of the Eighteenth Ward, was elected temporary Chairman, and Mr. GEO. W. JACQUES, of the Ninth Ward, Secretary. When the credentials were presented, there were contesting delegations in the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards. The contestants in the Fifth Ward not appearing, the ticket headed JOHN ELDERKIN was admitted. Upon the Thirteenth Ward case there was a lengthy and somewhat heated discussion. The case of the contestants being ably conducted by Mr. CHARLES S. STRONG, the Committee, by a large majority, decided to admit the ticket headed by that gentleman. The Fourteenth Ward case was laid over. The Committee then adjourned without affecting a permanent organization.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET—A WOMAN FATALLY INJURED.—At 8 o'clock Wednesday night, a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the premises No. 297 Pearl-street, occupied by the Manhattan Axle Grease Company. Their property was entirely destroyed. They estimate their loss at $20,000, said to be fully insured in City Companies. The lower part of the building is occupied by Mr. EMIL CAMMIL, as a paint and varnish store. His premises were flooded by water to such an extent as to destroy almost all his stock. He estimates his loss at $5,000, and is fully insured. A sad accident occurred to a woman named JULIA O'MARA, who was run over and, it is believed, fatally injured by Steam Engine No. 42, when the latter was running to the fire. The injured woman was promptly conveyed to the New-York Hospital by the Second Precinct Police.

A GANG OF SACRELIGIOUS THIVES CAUGHT.—Eight boys, named Francis McManus, Paul Turner, Michael Cody, James H. McLoughlin, John Feist, Robert Smart, Chas. Cowan and Patrick Breen, were taken into custody yesterday upon the charge of having broken into the Oliver-street Baptist Church and stealing therefrom forty-five bibles. They tore out the leaves and sold them for waste paper. The thieves were taken to the Tombs, where Alderman HALL held them in the sum of $300 bail each, to answer before the Court of Special Sessions.

MEDAL PRESENTATION TO BRIG.-GEN. MEAGHER.—The officers of the Irish Brigade presented yesterday afternoon, as a token of their esteem and affection, a golden medal to Brig.-Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. The presentation took place at No. 129 Fifth-avenue. Col. NUGENT, on behalf of the officers of the Brigade, made a brief and soldierly speech previous to handing the medal to the General. Gen. MEAGHER's reply was most felicitous—extolled the virtues of the Brigade and dwelt upon the onerous duties of a Commander. The medal is of gold; on one side are shamrock and laurel leaves, in the centre of which is the Irish harp. Above are the words, "Irish Brigade," set in emeralds, underneath is the General's name, all of which is embossed. On the reverse is the following inscription: "Presented to Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher, by the officers of the Irish Brigade, as a token of their high appreciation of his gallant and patriotic services with the Brigade, in the cause of the American Union—January, 1863." Capt. WILLIAM H. HOGAN and others of the General's Staff, JAMES T. BRADY, and several distinguished citizens, were present.

A REPORTER APPOINTED FOR THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—Mr. PETER THOMPSON, an old and efficient member of the New-York Press, has recently been appointed stenographic reporter for the Court of Special Sessions by the Board of Supervisors. This appointment was made at the earnest solicitation of the various Police Magistrates composing that Court, as their decisions are occasionally reviewed by the higher Courts. Mr. THOMPSON will at once enter upon the discharge of his new duties.

A SEA CAPTAIN DROWNED.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of WILLIAM E. DANIELS, Captain of the schooner *Matamoras*. The remains were found floating in the water at the foot of Rutgers-street, East River, at a late hour on Wednesday evening. The deceased was last seen at about 5 o'clock that afternoon, on the deck near to where his schooner was lying. How he came to his end is not known. He was 45 years of age, and has left a family, who reside in Baltimore.

EYE HOSPITAL.—On the 20th inst., at the quarterly meeting of the Directors of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, Dr. M. STEPHENSON, Senior Surgeon to the Institution, reported 267 new patients during the last three months, making over 10,000 since its organization in 1852. S. JENNER, Esq., was elected President; WM. S. DAVIES, Esq., Vice-President; BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Treasurer, and J. R. CUMING, Esq., Secretary.

A CALIFORNIA MONSTER.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS has received from California the largest pear that has made its public appearance in that prolific State. It weighs *three pounds and seven ounces*, and can be seen in a tolerable state of preservation at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—On Wednesday evening the friends of Lieut. GRAINGER, of the Eighty-eighth Regiment, (Irish Brigade,) presented him with a sword, sash and belt, at the residence of Mr. CHAS. NAGLE, Brooklyn, as a token of their esteem for his high, social and soldierly qualities. Capt. HART, of Gen. MEAGHER's Staff, made the presentation, and delivered a very neat and appropriate address, in the course of which he bore testimony to the soldierly bearing of Lieut. GRAINGER, who had been promoted from the ranks, and feelingly alluded to many struggles in which they and the Irish Brigade had taken a part. After the presentation, the company sat down to an elegant supper, and afterward, with music, song and dance, amused themselves till an early hour next morning.

HORRIBLE CASE OF DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.—A man named LOUIS BLOHM, grocer, corner of North Sixth and First streets, (Eastern District,) died early yesterday morning, from hydrophobia. It appears that a few weeks since, while attending his dog, which had been sick, Mr. BLOHM was bitten on the hand, but the wound was a slight one and soon healed up. Nothing further was thought of the matter until Tuesday afternoon last, when, on approaching a bowl of water to wash his hands, he felt a sudden abhorrence of it and at once suspected the cause. He immediately procured medical advice, but the remedies prescribed failed to check the rapidly advancing disease. During that night the symptoms became aggravated, resulting in a rigidness of the neck, rapid breathing and undue secretion of viscid saliva. On Wednesday further medical assistance was called in when the patient exhibited great reluctance to take any medicine, or to permit the approach of the doctors. The paroxysms of barking soon afterward commenced, during the intervals of which he was entirely rational; explained his business affairs, and cautioned his family not to approach him. In the afternoon it became necessary to use restraint to protect the attendants from his violence. Treatment with chloroform and narcotics did not allay the spasms. Thus he continued until after midnight, when death put an end to his agonizing sufferings.

A SUCCESSFUL SWINDLE.—On Wednesday evening last, a young man of decent exterior called at the house of Mr. JAMES O. MORSE, No. 96 Remsen-st., and handing a note to the servant girl, requested her to take it to Mr. MORSE. She complied, and while absent the fellow appropriated a fine overcoat worth $45, and a new hat worth $5, with which he took his departure. On the girl's return he was missing. The note, written with a lead pencil, reads as follows:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen:* This young man came from the South on Monday last, and has had good luck to get a suit of clothes. All he wants now is a situation. He is perfectly honest, and willing to work. Help him if you can. Written and sent by WILLIAM TYLER, New-York."

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DEAD.—A man was found dead on Wednesday night, by some boys at the edge of Bushwick Creek, near Greenpoint. Deceased was apparently a German, of medium height, stout built, full face, red moustache, and but little hair on his head. He was well-dressed, had on twilled pants, cloth coat, and an overcoat lying across his person. A fur-cap was found near him. In his pocket was a pair of kid gloves, linen pocket-handkerchief, and a pocketbook containing $42 25. There were no marks of violence on his person. The body was taken in charge by Coroner BARRETT.

THE COURTS.—The Kings County Circuit Court adjourned yesterday for the term, the calendar, comprising 119 causes, having been disposed of. The Court of Oyer and Terminer will meet again on Monday, for the purpose of receiving the presentments of the Grand Jury. The City Court Calendar will be resumed on Monday, the 26th inst., when the following numbers will be called: Nos. 7, 25, 6, 12, 18, 21.

THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.—The new Board of Assessors have organized by the election of THOMAS J. GRIFFEN as President, and DOMINICK ROACHE as Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY.

ESSEX COUNTY COURTS—IMPORTANT TEST QUESTION.—Yesterday, in the Essex Circuit Court, the case of Deputy Marshal C. W. BENJAMIN, indicted for false imprisonment for arresting and confining one CODDINGTON, for disloyal utterances and interference with enlistments last Summer, in the Sixth Ward of Newark, was taken up. United States District-Attorney KEASBEY presented a writ of *certiorari* for the removal of the case to the Supreme Court, and the case was removed accordingly. Much interest is felt in this case, as it is the first attempt which has been made to legally test the validity of arrests by United States officers under the circumstances above-mentioned, and the Court to which it is removed being the one of highest jurisdiction, its decision will, of course, be final, and will be a precedent for the settlement of all similar cases.....The trial of THOMAS RYDER, for manslaughter in kicking his wife to death, is now on in the Oyer and Terminer. The State closed its evidence at noon, and the afternoon was occupied with the testimony for defence. It will probably go to the Jury this morning.

FIRE.—Yesterday forenoon a fire occurred in a temporary frame building at the foot of Warren-street, Jersey City, owned and occupied by VAN SEAKLE & Co. as a kerosene oil refinery. The building, with some adjoining sheds, were mostly destroyed. Damage about $400. It was stated that the fire was caused by the high tide, which floated some oil into the furnace grates; also, that the fire was caused by an explosion.

RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The Citizens' Relief Committee for the Fourth and Fifth Wards, Jersey City, report that they are at present giving relief to over fifty families of soldiers, and that the funds collected are now exhausted. The Committee have adopted a resolution constituting the pastors of the various churches in the city honorary members, and request their coöperation.

GRAND LODGE OF NEW-JERSEY F. & A. M.—The Grand Lodge of New-Jersey F. & A. M. met in Trenton yesterday. The following officers were elected: G. M., Isaac Van Wagoner; D. G. M., Robert C. Buzby; S. G. W., Holmes W. Murphy; J. G. W., Chancellor W. Chase; G. Treasurer, Jonathan S. Fish; G. Secretary, Joseph H. Hough.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL.—Arrivals Jan. 21: Mr. DAVIDSON, Company I, Second New-Jersey, and T. SULLIVAN, Battery M, Second United States Artillery.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, January 22, 1863—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

PRESENT—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, The President, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald,

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Petition of Samuel Dunlap and Dennis Duane for compensation for services as keepers of Stuyvesant Park on Sundays.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals for painting with two coats of paint the outside brick and wood work of Essex Market.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman McConnell—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the east side of Pitt-street, between Grand and Broome streets, be repaired where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he hereby is directed to take the necessary legal measures to open Fifty-ninth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, according to law.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for building an addition to the house of Engine Company number thirty-five, the same to be thirty feet in the rear.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to flag sidewalks, where not already done, on the west side of Elm-street, between Reade and Duane streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, The officers of the various steam fire-engine companies have deemed it necessary, for the proper protection of property in the centre and upper part of the city, some central location should be designated and set apart as a supply depot for wood and coal for steam fire-engines while on duty at fires, and the experience furnished by the great benefit derived from the dépôt now located in the lower part of the city, feel satisfied that the one now called for is actually and immediately required, and would itself pay for the expenditure tenfold; and

Whereas, The House formerly occupied by Hose Company Thirty-five, in Mercer, near Bleecker-street, can be procured for such purpose at a very small cost per year rental, and the same being the most desirable location that can be selected therefore;

Resolved, That the house lately occupied by Hose Company Number Thirty-five, in Mercer, near Bleecker-street, be hereafter used and designated as a dépôt for wood and coal, to supply the steam fire-engines doing duty in the upper districts when such supply is needed, and that a suitable person be appointed by the Street Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to remain at such supply station both night and day, and to superintend the supply of wood and coal to all steamers doing duty at such places as may be designated, and have full control of such station, under the direction of said Street Commissioner, for which he shall receive a compensation for services performed, not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, chargeable to the appropriation of "Salaries," payable monthly; such compensation to date from the day of his appointment, and which amount is hereby appropriated for such salary and expenditure.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Subsequently, Councilman Hayes moved that such reference be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hayes then moved to strike from the resolution all relating to the appointment of a suitable person to take charge of such wood and coal dépôt.

Which was carried.

And the preamble and resolution, as amended, was again referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

REPORT.

Report of Committee on Ordinances, submitting an ordinance to appoint an additional Deputy Collector of City Revenue.

Which was laid over.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the members of Mohawk Engine Company Number Sixteen, to attend their ball on the twenty-sixth of January, at the Appollo Rooms.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, asking for an amendment to an ordinance passed for flagging, &c., Fifty-eighth street, from Avenue A to the Third avenue.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Streets.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, submitting returns of receipts of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Board, announcing the appointments in his office.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brandon moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution appropriating three hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents, to pay George W. Roome for refreshments furnished by order of the Committee on National Affairs, at the funerals of Colonel Bull, Captain Dodge, Captain Hoagland and Major Horgan.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of communication from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of the relief or war loans made by the Corporation, with a draft of a law making provision for the payment of said loans, and authorizing a continuance of the aid hitherto granted to the families of volunteer soldiers.

Which was carried.

And the resolution attached thereto was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, The President, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—20.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from Board of Aldermen that Henry A. Taller be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was carried.

The action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution was concurred in.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be discharged from the further consideration of the Fourth Quarterly Report of the Street Commissioner for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that two thousand five hundred copies of the communication be printed in document form.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hays moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Thursday next, twenty-ninth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, that the sessions of the Board be held at one o'clock P. M., in lieu of five o'clock P. M., until further ordered.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner advertise for proposals for a new fire-alarm bell for Jefferson Market bell tower.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Hayes, Keenan, The President, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—20.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, Twenty-second inst., at five o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 22, 1863.

$25,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	94½	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	121½
13,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	95½	150	do	s3. 121
5,000	do	95½	30	do	120½
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	87	50	do	120¾
30,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes	101¾	200	do	b30. 122
40,000	do	101⅞	500	do	b3. 121
4,500	do	102	2600	Erie Railway	85
17,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅞	500	do	85½
20,000	do	96	200	do	85½
5,000	U. S. D. N's	144½	50	do	85¼
35,000	do	144½	500	do	84¾
7,000	Ill. Can. R. Bds	100	100	do	b15 85¼
1,000	Ind. St. 6s. W. L.	100	200	do	b30 85
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	61¼	50	do	b10 85½
1,000	do	61	50	do	s60 85
10,000	do	60	500	Erie Railway Pref.	108
3,500	Ill. War Loan	106	900	do	107½
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	75	100	do	b30. 108
35,000	Mo. St. 6s	66	130	do	107¼
10,000	do	66¼	10	do	107
20,000	do	66½	250	do	b10. 107
10,000	do	66¾	200	do	b30. 107½
60,000	do	67	100	do	b30. 107¾
1,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo	86	5	Hudson Riv. R.	96¾
6,000	Va. St. 6s	68	280	do	97
10,000	Cal. State 7s	130	200	do	97¼
5,000	Erie 3d M. Bs. '83	118	200	do	97½
15,000	do	119	100	do	b5 98
7,000	Buf. N. Y. & E. 1 M.	108	700	do	98
6,000	do	107½	400	Harlem R.	49
3,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	116	600	do	48¾
1,000	do	117	200	do	b30 49
2,000	C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. Bs.	126	1200	do	48½
5,000	Mich. So. S. F.	112	700	do	48
7,000	do	113¼	450	do	b30 48½
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	122	200	do	b15 48
1,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	108	500	do	46
5,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	92	200	do	b30 46½
5,000	do	92½	700	do	45
5,000	do	93	200	do	45½
11,000	do	b30 93½	200	Harlem R. Pref.	78
5,000	Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	82	100	do	78½
10,000	do	83	100	do	79
10,000	do	b10 83½	150	Reading R.	93
27,000	do	b30 83¾	200	do	93¼
23,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.	83	200	do	s15 93¾
10,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	72½	100	do	94
5,000	do	73	750	Mich. C. R.	98¾
15,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	43	200	do	98½
5,000	do	43½	200	do	b30 99
			100	Del., L. & West. R	135
			62	do	136

6,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	110	400	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	65
8,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	93½	800	do	64½
5,000	Tol. & Wab. Int B.	95	1200	do	64
2,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F.	115	100	do	s30 64
24,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	105½	950	do	64¼
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d M.	89	100	do	s30 64¼
25,000	do	88	50	do	s60 63¾
8,000	do	87	100	do	b30 65
19	Bank of Commerce	91½	200	do	b10 64¼
8	Am. Ex. Bank	96	50	do	b10 64½
5	Bk of N. America	99	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	105
20	do	98	300	do	s60. 104
5	National Bank	90	500	do	105½
10	Imp. & Trad. Bank	97	15	Panama R	185½
70	Park Bank	120	650	Ill. C. R. Scrip	95
50	Metropolitan Bank	103	250	do	95½
10,000	American Gold	s3. 147¾	100	do	b30 96
25,000	do	147½	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R	71
10,000	do	b30. 148½	100	do	c 70
30,000	do	147¾	1600	do	70½
20,000	do	s60. 147¼	200	do	s30 70
25	Citz. Gas Co. Brkl'n	101	200	do	b30 71
50	do	100½	300	do	b10 71
400	Brunsw'k C. L. Co.	9½	32	Clev., Col. & Cin. R. ex div	165
50	Cary Impr. Co.	7½	700	Gal. & Ch. R.	95
100	do	7¼	20	do	94½
100	do	7⅛	100	do	b30 95½
200	Canton Comp'y	32½	1700	Cle. & Toledo R	93
1000	do	32	200	do	b10 93¼
100	do	b10 32	100	do	s10 93
200	do	31	100	do	b10 93⅜
100	do	b10 31	200	do	b30 93¾
140	do	30½	400	Chic. & R. I. R.	94
50	do	30¼	100	do	b30. 94½
100	do	30½	200	do	b30 94
100	do	30¾	100	do	93¾
32	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	132	50	do	b30 93¾
60	Penn Coal Co	129	400	do	93½
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	24	150	do	93¼
1150	do	24½	700	do	93
150	do	24¼	100	do	b10 93⅜
200	s3 do	24⅜	400	Alt. & T. Haute R	39
300	Alt. & T. H. Prf.	69	200	do	39½
500	do	70	50	Chi., B. & Quin. R.	108
150	Nor. & Wor. R.	84	250	do	107½
175	do	84½	50	do	b30. 108½
200	do	85	200	Mil. & P. du C. R.	47
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	170	50	do	b10 47¾
50	do	b30. 172	200	P., Ft. W. & C. R	76
50	do	172	500	do	75
25	do	174	211	do	c 73
100	do	175	26	do	73½
100	do	178	1800	do	74
50	Chic. Alt. & St. L. R.	63	200	do	b30 75
50	C., St. L. & A. Pref'd.	87			

SECOND BOARD.

$39,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	95	250	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	121
5,000	do	95½	550	do	120¾
10,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	96	200	do	s60. 120
64,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	87	300	do	120½
2,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.	93	1000	Erie Railway	83
12,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c. Notes	102	200	do	83½
3,000	do	101½	600	do	83¼
25,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95½	200	do	83
20,000	U. S. D. N	145	250	Erie R. Pref.	106
10,000	do	s60. 144	20	do	106½
10,000	do	144⅞	200	do	106¼
36,000	Mo. St. 6s	68	200	Chic., Al. & St. L. R.	65
10,000	do	68¼	50	do	64½
55,000	do	68½	2000	Harlem Railroad	43½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	61½	100	do	43
3,000	do	61¼	600	Harlem R Pref.	76
3,000	N. C. St. 6s	74	50	do	74¼
15,500	Ill. War Loan	105	200	Reading R.	92
2,500	Ch. & N. W. 1st M	73½	150	do	92¼
1,000	P., Ft W. & C. 1st M.	115	100	Michigan Cen. R.	97½
3,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	105½	330	do	97
15,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	87	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	64¼
5,000	do	87½	800	do	64
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M	104	100	do	b15 64¼
5,000	Al. & T. H. In Bd.	83	500	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	105
1,000	do	83½	100	do	b10 105¼
5,000	A. & T. H. 2dm. prf.	93	200	do	105½
2,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	117	100	do	b30 105¾
10,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	43½	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	95½
2,000	do	44	30	do	95
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	123	200	do	96
5,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	108	50	do	b15 96¼
1,000	D. L. & W. 1st B	120	200	Clev. & Pitt. R	72
25	Tradesmen's Bank	105	1400	do	73
10,000	Amer. Gold	147⅜	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	93
65,000	do	147⅞	500	do	92½
10,000	do	b10. 148	400	Chic. & R. I. R.	94
700	Canton Co.	30	300	do	94½
500	do	29½	150	do	94¾
400	do	29¾	100	do	b10 94¾
50	Nic. Transit Co	6	500	P. Ft. W. & Ch. R	75
700	Bruns. City L. Co	9	100	do	b10 75½
225	Pacific M. S. Co.	177	600	do	75¾
50	do	177½	300	do	b30 76
50	do	177¾	50	Alt. & T. H. R.	41
50	do	s60. 176	100	do	41½
700	Hud. Riv. R.	97	100	do	41¾
			50	Alt. & T. H. Pr	71½

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. D. Nts	145	100	Harlem R. Pref.	80½
10,000	Miss. & Mo. 7 ℘ c. As. Bonds	67	100	Reading R	84
25,000	Mo. St. 6s	67	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	64
30,000	do	68	100	do	64¼
5,000	do	68¼	600	do	64½
20,000	do	68½	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	105½
5,000	do	68⅝	55	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	75
400	Canton Company	30	100	do	75½
100	Pacific M. S. Co	176½	1000	Clev. & Pitt. R	71
100	Erie Railway	83¾	800	do	71½
100	do	s10 83½	200	do	s10 71½
50	do	b60 84	100	Gal. & Chic.	95½
200	do	b10 84	500	do	96
150	do	83⅞	400	Clev. & Tol. R	94
800	do	83¾	500	Chic. & R. Is. R.	95½
200	Erie R. Pref.	106¾	100	do	95¾
200	Harlem R	44	1000	do	96

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$6,000	U. S. Tre. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	102	400	Harlem Railroad	40
90,000	Amer. Gold	147⅞	300	do	38
85,000	do	148	1900	do	39
140,000	U. S. D. Nts	145	400	do	35¼
50,000	do	145½	200	do	39½
16,000	Tennessee 6s	62½	500	Harlem R. Pref.	78½
5,000	Miss. & Mo. 7 ℘ c. As. Bds	66½	1100	do	78
550	Bruns. C. L. Co	9	300	do	77
100	Canton Co	29½	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	63
100	do	28¾	100	do	62¾
700	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	73	650	do	62¼
25	T. Haute & Alt. R.	41	160	do	62½
100	do	41	400	do	62¾
200	do	41½	250	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	103½
300	do	42	200	Ill. Cen. R	95
150	do	42½	750	do	94¾
250	Pacific M. S. Co	177½	100	Clev. & Pitt. R.	71¾
250	do	177⅝	100	do	b30 72½
50	do	177¾	1100	do	71½
300	N. Y. Central R.	120¾	200	do	71½
150	do	120½	200	Galena & Chi	94¾
300	Erie Railway	82	50	do	94½
500	do	81¼	300	Ch. & R. I. R.	94
1200	do	81¾	350	do	93¾
150	Erie R. Pref.	106	150	do	93½
500	Mil. & P. Du C.	b30 47	400	do	93¾
100	Clev. & Toledo R.	91½	100	Chic., B. & Q	108
			200	do	107¾

THURSDAY, Jan. 22—P. M.

It is announced on the Street, to-day, that the Board of Management of the Erie Railway met to-day and resolved to pay 5 ℘ cent. out of the profits of the Road the past year to the Preference Shareholders, representing $8,000,000, in place of 7 ℘ cent., as stipulated in the contract with the old Convertible Bondholders who were forced to accept this Stock from the new Corporation. The amount of the Dividend is $400,000 out of a gross traffic of $8,320,000, said to have been done at a moderate per centage for operating expenses. The Common Shareholders expected no Dividend, from the fact that the new Corporation assumed arreages to the amount of about $1,050,000, out of the net earnings of the first year, but their chances of anything like an early future Dividend rested, of course, upon the net sharing of so prosperous a year as 1862, and the candor and integrity of the leading Managers in dealing with the Shareholders of both classes, *irrespective of their private Stock Jobbing interests.*

Altogether the result to-day, though not wholly unexpected, after the intimations on the subject, to which we referred some ten days ago, is a most lame and impotent conclusion to the extraordinary traffic of nearly eight and a half millions—the net division being scarcely equal to the odd sum earned over eight millions—and a wretched start for a new corporation of forty millions whose predecessor was for years tainted and ultimately ruined by jobbery in Wall-street. The Preference Stockholders have only to regret the loss of 2 ℘ cent. out of 7 ℘ cent. on their first year. As there are no arrearages yet apparent to be funded for in 1863, it is not too much to hope that they, at least, will have better luck next time. But as to the Common Stock of this new Corporation—enlarged in its proportions by an amount of three millions in the process of extricating the old from bankruptcy—the prospect now is that it will continue the same lively and unproductive fancy on the Stock Exchange as its antecedent, and the sport of the same wealthy jobbers, if not some of the same men, who finally ran the old Corporotion on the breakers, and then profiting immensely by the wreckage.

The turn of the Stock speculation to-day was generally to lower prices, although the excitement at the Public Board and on the Street shows very little abatement from yesterday. At the regular Stock Exchange the orders were large both ways, the sellers predominating, especially for Harlem, Erie Common, Michigan Southern Common, &c. After the morning session there was more firmness in the market, and so, at the opening of the Second Board, the feeling was rather stronger. But later in the dealings the general market became quite feverish, under a further decline in Harlem and Erie, and the quotations at 4 o'clock were quite unsettled. The extreme fall in Harlem was 10 ℘ cent.; in Erie, 2½@4 ℘ cent., the latter falling off after the announcement of the Dividend on the Preference Shares. By sympathy the Western shares fell off 2@3 ℘ cent., but this is not out of proportion to the daily advance in the same stocks for a week or ten days past. The Government stocks were much the same as yesterday, the Railway Bonds generally higher, and the State 6 ℘ cents of Missouri higher by 1@2 ℘ cent. in the forenoon, and in large demand; but this advance was lost at the close.

At the 4 o'clock Public Board the following prices were made as compared with Wednesday night. The attendance of operators was as crowded as usual of late, and the impression derived from the general run of the bidding and selling is, that while the market is a falling one, for the moment, the speculation is far from being exhausted. The additional rise in Pacific Mail is 10@12 ℘ cent.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	147⅞	148	Harlem	48½	39
U. S. C. H. Notes	145⅜	145	Harlem Pref.	88⅛	78
Tennessees	62	62	Mich. Central	98¼	96
Missouris	66¾	66	Mich. Southern	66⅛	62¾
N. Y. Central	120¼	120¾	Mich. Guarant'd	105¼	103½
Erie	83¾	81½	Illinois Central	96	94¾
Erie Preferred	107	105½	Pittsburgh	73½	71¼
Hudson	96½	96½	Galena	97	94½
Toledo	95	92	Rock Island	95	93½
Pacific Mail	167	177½	7-30 ℘ Cents	101½	102

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107	Bank North America	98
State of New-York	92	Hanover	90
Commerce	92	Metropolitan	102¼
Commerce Scrip Stock	80	Market	95
Ocean	87	Nassau	98½
Mercantile	115	Shoe and Leather	99
American Exchange	96	Importers and Traders'	96½
Bank of the Republic	103	Park	120

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 7s, '64	104	T. H. & Alt. 2ds Pref.	92½
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	110	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	110
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	113	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	99
Erie firsts, '67	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	73
Erie seconds, '79	122	Chi. & N. W. seconds	43½
Erie thirds, '83	119	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	115
Erie fifths, '88	105	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	116
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1sts, '77	108½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	108½
Hudson firsts, '69	121	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92½
Hud. thirds, '75	114	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	95
Hud. conv., '67	107	Gal. & Chi. 1sts extend.	120
Harlem thirds, '68	102	Chi. & Rock Island 1sts	118
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69, '72	121½	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	115
Mich. C. n. t. 8 ℘ c. '82	126	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	116
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	126	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	104	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds	87
Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	113½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	104
Pac. R. guar. by Mo.	50	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	105
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	122½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
St. L., Alt. & T. H. 1sts	105	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	83

There is not much Money now on the Street to-day. The Brokers are supplied on demand loan at 6 ℘ cent. The price of Gold being about the same as yesterday, there is little or no alteration in Exchange on London, quoted for Saturday's steamer at 162½@163 ℘ cent.

The transfers of the New-York Central Stock, close on 31st instant for February 3½ ℘ cent. Dividend, which is payable on 20th of that month.

The Hartford and New-Haven Railroad has declared a semi-annual Dividend of three dollars per share, payable Feb. 2.

The Greenwich Insurance Company a semi-annual Dividend of 6 ℘ cent., payable on Feb. 2.

Mr. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., will hold an auction sale of first-class Bank and Insurance Stocks, on Saturday next, 24th, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, by order of SAML. WILLETS, ROBT. R. WILLETS and STEPHEN R. POST, Executors, and others.

The Sub-Treasury, receipts to-day were $491,072 90, including $158,000 for customs; payments, $924,713 18; balance, $11,292,038 73.

The New-York Savings Bank has declared its usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 ℘ cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 ℘ cent. on sums over that amount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 24 bbls. Ashes, 2,509 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. and 350 bags Corn Meal, 10,825 bushels Oats, 1,057 bushels Malt, 5,734 pkgs. Provisions, and 680 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $7 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

CHEMICALS—Have been in good request, and prices have favored sellers.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite active, sales having been made of 6,200 bags, part at 29c.@31c. ℘ lb. Other kinds have been quiet.

COTTON—Has been in fair request at buoyant prices; Middlings, 76c.@76½c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, and prices have again advanced slightly. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 22,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 40@$6 70; poor to choice extra State at $6 75@$7 20, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 40 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 40	@	$6 70
Extra State	6 75	@	7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 95	@	8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 25	@	7 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 45	@	8 50
Extra Genesee	7 25	@	8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 20	@	9 75

Southern Flour continues in good request at rising rates: sales 2,400 bbls. at $7 15@$7 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 80@$9 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 25@$10 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour favors sellers; sales 1,600 bbls. Extra, at $7@$8 35 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, $4 70 for MARSH's Caloric, and $4 65@$4 70 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 50@$2 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request at a further advance of about 1 cent per bushel. Sales, since our last, of 172,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 70@$1 78; Amber Western at $1 60@$1 62; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 55@$1 60; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 54@$1 56½, Milwaukee Club, at $1 45@$1 53; Chicago Spring at $1 37@$1 46 ℘ bushel. Corn continues brisk and buoyant. Sales since our last, 168,500 bushels, at 86c.@87c. for shipping Mixed Western; 82c.@85c. for Eastern do.; 73c.@81c. for unsound ℘ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 98c.@$1 05, according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 69c.@71c.; Western, at 68c.@71c.; State, at 71c.@72c., and Jersey, at 65c.@68c., ℘ bushel. Barley is in moderate request at $1 42½@$1 55 ℘ bushel. Sales 1,000 bushels. Small lots of Malt were sold at $1 60@$1 65c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair request, at 85c.@$1 05 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ℘ lb.

IRON—Pig has been in good request, including Scotch at $34 50@$35, and No. 1 American at $33 50@$34, ℘ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair demand, at uniform rates.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 300 bbls. New-Orleans, at 35c.@40c. for old, and 52c.@55c. for new crop, ℘ gallon.

OILS—A fair demand exists for the principal kinds, at full prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, to-day, sales having been confined to 900 bbls., at $14 62½@$14 75 for old Mess; $15 for do., newly inspected; $16@$17 for Prime Mess; and $11 25@$13 for old and new Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good request, at 7½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@5⅞c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is in lively request, at 7½c.@9¼c. ℘ lb.; sales 2,750 boxes. Lard is drooping; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls., at 10c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. Beef unaltered; sales since our last, 240 bbls., at $12 75@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $21@$23 ℘ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is quiet at 10c.@13c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales 900 bags East India, part at $7 25@$7 50, and 70 tcs. Carolina, from second hands, at $9@$9 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair request at steady rates, including Liverpool Ground at $1 35 ℘ sack, and Turk's Island at 35c. ℘ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 750 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10¾c.@11¼c., and Cuba at 10¼c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 125,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11⅜c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Blacks are active and firm; Greens in moderate request at full prices.

WHISKY—Sales, 1,700 bbls., in lots, at 49½c.@50c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included—1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℘ bbl.; 47,500 bushels Grain, at 6½d.@7½d. ℘ bushel; 3,000 pkgs. Bacon and Lard 20s., and 30s.@32s. 6d., by American and Foreign vessels, respectively, ℘ ton. For London—3,600 bbls. Flour, at 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl. For Glasgow—30 tons Clover Seed and 50 pkgs. Provisions, at 30s. ℘ ton. For Bremen—heavy goods at 30s.@35s. ℘ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 23, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN — The Chimney Corner — The French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Actress by Daylight—Somebody Else.

WALLACK'S—The Provoked Husband.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

CLINTON HALL, (Astor Place)—Electro Psychology.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Sholl's Lecture—Art of War and Military Science.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.
New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There seems to be no longer any reason to doubt that the Army of the Potomac, or at least a portion of it, has once more crossed the Rappahannock, prepared to make another effort to defeat the main rebel army in Virginia. We have very direct confirmation of this fact, both from our Special Correspondent, who announces the movement of the Army, writing on Thursday, and from the rebels themselves—advices from Richmond to the 20th having reached us, embodying positive statements that a portion of our army had then already crossed, both above and below Fredericksburgh. The rumors of fighting which have reached us from Washington may be premature, but we shall no doubt soon receive details of another great struggle on the Rappanannock. A still further assurance of this may be found in the Address of Gen. Burnside to his Army, published among our dispatches. It is dated the 20th (Tuesday), and announces in positive terms that another movement against the enemy was about to commence. The crossing probably took place on Wednesday, above Fredericksburgh, a simultaneous movement being made below as a feint, which, however, would be turned into a real attack, should circumstances justify it. It is possible, also, that a crossing might be again made at the City.

We have rebel news from North Carolina this morning which is important. The National forces are said to have driven in the rebel pickets at Kinston on the 15th, and were supposed to be advancing against the place in strong force, though it was conjectured that Gen. Foster's movement in that direction was merely a feint to cover more important movements toward Weldon or Wilmington. The iron-clads *Montauk* and *Passaic* were reported at Beaufort waiting for ammunition, preparatory to the attack on Wilmington. Some of our gunboats are reported to have attacked Fort Caswell on the 15th, but it was probably only a reconnoissance.

The seagoing qualities of our new "Monitors" have now been thoroughly tested, and are found to be everything that could be desired. The *Weehawken*, Capt. Rodgers, which left this port on Sunday last, was out in the late tremendous northeast gale, and weathered it in the most handsome manner. A dispatch has been received in this City from Commodore Rodgers, and is published in this morning's Times, announcing his arrival at Fortress Monroe, and speaking in the highest terms of the performance of his vessel. The *Nahant*, iron-clad, and the *Lackawanna*, are known to have found shelter during the gale inside the Delaware Breakwater.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a petition was presented, asking relief for the widow of Thomas Gregg, the original inventor of iron-clad vessels. A joint resolution was introduced, directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept the title to League Island until Congress shall so direct. Two daughters of the late Commodore Renshaw, and two sisters of the late Commander Wainwright, both killed at Galveston, sent in petitions asking for pensions. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of publishing monthly the names of all officers of the army who are absent on leave, with the date of the leave of absence, &c. The proposition to annul the treaties with the Sioux Indians was debated at some length, and then postponed until to-day. The bill to reimburse the State of Minnesota, for expenses incurred in defending the State against Indian outrages, was passed. Mr. Wilson's bill to provide for the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers was taken up and debated, but not disposed of. After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a bill was passed providing for a Deputy Register of the Treasury, with a salary of $2,000 per annum. The bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government was then considered in Committee of the Whole. The second section was amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue four hundred millions in Treasury notes, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in coin—the principal payable any time after three years from date. A new section was adopted, providing that after the first of March next, coupons of these bonds may be received for customs at any time thirty days before they become due. Before completing action on the clause taxing bank-note circulation, the bill was temporarily laid aside, and the members indulged in general debate until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a message was received from Gov. Seymour, in answer to a resolution from the Senate, regarding the Speakership difficulties in the Assembly. The Governor considers it improper for him to interfere, excepting at the request of the Assembly. The message was ordered to be printed, and the Senate soon afterward adjourned.

In the Assembly, after a speech from Mr. Thos. C. Fields, in which he claimed, in the face of the disgraceful proceedings of last week, that the Democratic Party was the party of law and order, Mr. Dean rose and withdrew from the Speakership contest, and nominated Mr. Trimmer, of Monroe, as the Democratic candidate. A motion to adjourn then came from the Republican side, and wsa carried. It is understood that Mr. Callicott will not be withdrawn.

GENERAL NEWS.

Judging from the supplies which are going forward from Cincinnati, Gen. Rosecrans' army is not likely to suffer just at present. Capt. Gill is shipping as rapidly as possible 1,000 large packages, comprising the following among other articles: 150,000 pairs of drawers, 100,000 shirts, 150,000 pairs of stockings, and 50,000 pairs of infantry trousers.

The *Eastport*, a formidable gunboat captured on the Tennessee River shortly after the capitulation of Fort Henry, completed at Cairo and then condemned because her keel was too weak to enable her to carry a sufficiently heavy armament, has been strengthened, and will soon receive her guns, when she will at once go into service.

The Adjutant-General of Connecticut, under date of Hartford, Jan. 20, has issued an order which reads thus: "In view of the small number of men required to fill the quota of this State under the two calls of the President for three hundred thousand men each, and, judging from present indications, the probability the requisite number will soon volunteer and join the regiments now in the field, all persons who by enlistment or draft, owe service to the State, and who have not been arrested, or who have not been mustered into the service of the United States, are hereby discharged from such service, and all warrants issued by authority from this department for the arrest of such persons are hereby revoked."

At a regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, a communication was received from the Comptroller relative to the indebtedness of the City incurred in appropriations for military purposes, and in the support of soldiers' families, and submitting the draft of a law by which the indebtedness can be paid off gradually, and with the least burden to tax-payers. The resolution accompanying the paper, in favor of an application to the Legislature for the passage of the law submitted by the Comptroller, was unanimously adopted. A statement of the Comptroller was submitted in accordance with a resolution of the Board, showing the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue railroads for the last four months to have been as follows: Sixth-avenue road for September, $28,922 74; October, $30,957 61; November, $27,785 15; December, $29,428 66; Eighth-avenue road for September, $31,022 23; October, $31,632 29; November, $29,555 35; December, $30,875 81. After some routine business the Board adjourned to Thursday next at 5 P. M.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge McCunn, the case of Joel B. Ferguson, indicted for false pretences in obtaining $1,000 from a sister in the Bedford-street M. E. Church, was commenced, and occupied the entire day. The trial will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

The turn of the Stock Market yesterday was downward on part of the Share list. Gold about 148; Exchange 163 ₩ cent.

An active business was reported in Breadstuffs, yesterday, at a further slight improvement in prices. Pork and Beef were less active. Bacon and Lard were freely purchased, as were also Rice, Tallow, Whisky and Rio Coffee. Hay, Hops, Cotton and Tobacco were in fair demand. The changes in other articles were unimportant. The freight engagements were heavier, and rates firmer.

Mobs and Legislatures—Affairs at Albany.

One of the most sinister portents of the times is the advent of bullyism into the precincts of legislation. It has, as yet, shown itself most at Albany; but it is unmistakably present also at Harrisburgh and Trenton. Its aim is to overawe and intimidate. If allowed to proceed as it has begun, it will, in all likelihood, end in the destruction of all regular legislation; perhaps, in the dispersion of the Legislatures themselves.

The way the thing is managed is no secret in this State at least. The programme was taken from revolutionary France. First, we have what calls itself a "Democratic Union Association," at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, under the auspices of Fernando Wood, which, in every essential respect, is the exact counterpart of the Club of the Cordeliers under Marat in the revolutionary France of 1791, and of the Club of "The Rights of Man," under Blanqui and Raspail, in the revolutionary France of 1848. Here is the great focus for heating the passions of the ignorant and vile against the existing Government. The most expert and unscrupulous demagogues that can be procured are, in quick succession, here brought up to the work of fomenting and stimulating faction. There is no misrepresentation, no sophistry, no invective, no ribaldry, no diabolical suggestion or appeal, that is not freely used for the furtherance of factious and revolutionary ends. The place is exactly what the French term the *foyer* of revolution.

In the train of this Club is a gang of the worst wretches that the omniscience of Fernando Wood in New-York villainy has enabled him to scrape together—brawny, bull-necked, big-jawed, and thick-skulled, ever ready to lend themselves for pay to any work, however base or atrocious. It is these bullies, trussed up in broadcloth and watch-chains, that did the yelling, and hooting, and cursing, and fist-shaking last Friday, in the galleries and lobbies of the Assembly at Albany. Their business is to keep this body from organizing itself. Fernando, their master, is a candidate for the United States Senate. If the Constitution, which prescribes the first Tuesday of February for the election to that high place, is obeyed, he has no chance. It will be obeyed if the Assembly obtains an organization in time. He therefore uses these hirelings to thwart that object, and so keep his chance open for another year. Thus he seeks to override and frustrate the Constitution by violent means. In itself it is an essentially revolutionary procedure. There is virtually no difference between deliberately preventing the regular operation of the Constitution and a deliberate attempt to nullify and overthrow the Constitution.

But even if there were no constitutional requirement in the case—were the business in hand any act of ordinary legislation—the browbeating of these ruffians in the galleries would be none the less dangerous. It never should have been submitted to for a single minute. Had we a Governor properly alive to the dignity and security of the government he administers, it would have been put down on the spot, even if it had taken a military force to accomplish it. If the Assembly, while yet unorganized, has no Sergeant-at-Arms or official to protect it from violence or molestation, it is then the clear duty of the Executive branch to render effective aid—as clearly his duty as if the Court-room itself were similarly assailed. We do not accept the plea of the Governor for withholding this protection. It was his bounden duty to have proceeded to suppress that mob the instant its violent demonstrations came to his knowledge, without waiting for any formal request from the Assembly. That body, in its unorganized state, was in no condition to make a formal request, or to do any other serious act. It is known that the Governor was appealed to at an early stage of the violent proceedings, by individual members, for protection; and yet the violence was suffered to run on for hours without the slightest check. It is difficult to imagine that the Governor is really in earnest when he talks of the "impropriety" of interference by one coördinate branch in the "proceedings" of another. It was not the proceedings of the Assembly he was called upon to interfere with at all, but the proceedings of the mob encompassing the Assembly. That mob may style itself the Third House, but we take it that Gov. Seymour is hardly yet prepared to recognize it as a "coördinate branch."

That riotous mass had no privileges or immunities which he was bound to respect. It was his duty, with or without any formal request from the beleaguered Assembly itself, to have rid it of that mob pressure, inasmuch as he alone had the means, and is by law the special guardian of public order. The mob that is sufficient to bully an unorganized House with impunity, will not hesitate, on occasion, to try the same thing upon the body when in full career. Acquiescence in these outrages is but preparing the way for yet more fearful and disgraceful scenes. It gives the largest encouragement to every revolutionary purpose; and no mortal man would be able to say what unparalleled enormity a month or even a week might not develop. In revolutionary days events ofttimes chase each other with terrible rapidity to the final catastrophe.

It was on the 4th of May, 1848, that the French National Assembly first met. The representatives found themselves confronted in the galleries by delegates from the Clubs, in the same manner as was the Convention in the first Revolution. There the Club emissaries stood—the representatives of a mysterious power, an illegitimate rival, if not master, of the constituted authority itself—and showing by their demeanor that resolves had been made which they meant should be carried into execution. In just nine days from that time, in the midst of a regular sitting, the body of the hall was invaded by the creatures of the Clubs, armed with knives and pistols, and displaying the red flag. The President was driven from his chair, an armed artilleryman was installed in his place, and the National Assembly was declared dissolved. In six weeks every gutter in Paris ran blood.

Submission at Albany is inviting just such a sequel. The only safety is in putting down this attempted mob interference at once, and at any cost. It is this very contempt of constituted authority that an army of a million are fighting elsewhere; it cannot and must not be quietly borne with here at home. Yield to it, and there is no security left against the turbulent ambition and passions, which are every day becoming fiercer and more fearful. The rebels of the South have predicted from the start that insubordination and anarchy would sooner or later ensue here in the North. Upon that belief, more than any other one thing, save foreign intervention, they have founded their confidence of final success. Doubtless they are even now looking upon the panting and heaving floodgates as just ready to burst. So indeed it will prove, unless you look better to the checks. You will have chaos upon you ere you think it. An end must be made of this mob-power. We speak in no party interest. Mere political considerations are as nothing in the presence of this danger. Every man of every party, who is not a public enemy, is alike interested in the stoppage of these outrages.

Discipline of the Army.—One of our correspondents, writing on Monday from the headquarters of the left wing of the Army of the Potomac, sends us a number of the sentences passed by Court-martial upon offenders—which indicate the existence of a just and severe system of discipline in some of the army corps. One private soldier, "for misbehavior before the enemy," was sentenced to forfeit all pay due him, except just dues to his *laundress* (*that* is proper) and sutler, and all pay that may become due him during his term of service, and to be confined at hard labor. A like sentence was passed upon another man "for offering violence to his superior officer." A corporal, "for absenting himself from his company and regiment before the enemy at Fredericksburgh," was reduced to the grade of private, forfeited all pay due or that may become due, and was condemned to serve the balance of his term at hard labor. A man for "skulking during the battle of Fredericksburgh" was condemned to march before his regiment, having a board lashed to his back with the word "Coward" on it, and to be put to hard labor, with ball and chain attached to his leg.

For the good of the whole army, it is to be hoped that these sentences will be carried out to the letter. It would be better they had never been passed than that their execution should be held back. The fact of their being sternly carried out will have a great effect upon the whole army, while their neglect will only lead others to commit like offences with impunity. None of them are too severe. The authorities have heretofore invited military demoralization by leniency in the punishment of crime. Some of these highest crimes, such as skulking during battle, have heretofore been almost totally overlooked, and the consequence has been that during some engagements skulking has attained to fearful proportions. Let every soldier and officer, while in the service of his country, be, for the sake of his country, held to a rigid performance of his duty under the severest penalty. Thus only can an army be made efficient.

The Army of the Potomac.

The news, and the absence of news, from the Army of the Potomac, for the last few days, have been rather exciting. It has been so much the custom of the Government to withhold intelligence from the people when it was of a kind calculated to unduly affect their nerves, that the embargo on the telegraph from Falmouth and Washington has been taken as a pretty sure indication that a battle was going on, and by the croakers that we had met with a disaster.

We give this morning letters from "Headquarters" as late as Tuesday night, news from Richmond to the same date, and an address from Gen. Burnside to the army, also issued on Tuesday. Our correspondent states that the right and left wings of the army were on that day in motion, and that the crossing was to be made some ten miles above Falmouth. The Richmond papers of Tuesday report that our army was then over the Rappahannock, both above and below Fredericksburgh. The order of Gen. Burnside "announces to the Army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more;" and after referring to the late brilliant victories of our arms in the West, which we have already learnt have done so much to inspirit the Eastern army, he tells his troops that "the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal blow at the rebellion." The gallant Burnside then calls upon officers and men for a firm and united action in the struggle, and expresses his trust in God for success.

These things, now three days old, settle the fact that our army, if not already engaged in battle, as announced from Washington yesterday, is on the very eve of the great encounter. Burnside has never waited long to carry out his purposes or fulfill his promises; and we suspect that the issuing of this address was the very last thing he did before he gave the order to advance. This news will raise the anxiety of the whole country to the very highest pitch. Every hour will seem a day, every day a week. We trust the Government will permit us to receive prompt and true reports.

We have confidence still in that gallant army, which has fought so many battles, and fought them all well. We anticipate victory. May Heaven grant it.

The Pope Campaign and Gen. Porter.—The public were greatly surprised yesterday to learn the decision of the Court in the case of Major-Gen. Fitz-John Porter. It was universally anticipated that he would be acquitted of the charges made against him by Gen. Pope—an anticipation probably based, in great measure, upon the impression that it was impossible to have any high officer of the army convicted and punished for any military offence whatever. Yet we think no one can have read carefully and unprejudicedly, the evidence given on the trial, which we have published very fully, without being convinced of the justice of the sentence he has received, in being cashiered and dismissed the service for disobedience of orders. Porter was not disloyal in any sense of consciously aiding or abetting the treason of Jeff. Davis—and he was not on trial on any such charge—but, in the wide and deep significance of the word loyalty which implies faithfulness, truth and devotion to a superior—which superior in this case happened to be Gen. Pope—we think nothing can be clearer proven than that he was disloyal. It was not only in one nor in two instances that he offended, but he evaded, disregarded or disobeyed almost every one of the orders he received while acting under Gen. Pope. To attempt to assign as an excuse for his disobedience any motive whatever is preposterous; in a military and patriotic sense, his motives were necessarily bad. We are glad that in the first case in which an officer's culpability has been proven, punishment has followed; and we are rejoiced that the President has had courage to approve the sentence.

This decision, and the developments made on the trial, will affect greatly the public judgment as to who were the responsible parties for the disastrous failure of the Virginia campaign of Gen. Pope. No General in the service has been held up to such severe reprobation as Pope; but if a man whom that officer relied upon to carry out such an important part of the programme of operations as was assigned to Gen. Porter, did "repeatedly and shamefully disobey, when peremptorily ordered into battle," then the former officer is certainly relieved from a heavy share of the odium which has been cast upon him for the failure at the second Bull Run.

A New National Product—Beet-Root Sugar.

One of the compensations growing out of the rebellion has been an extraordinary stimulus communicated to our industries, and the development of new sources of National prosperity and wealth.

One of the sources bids fair to be a plentiful supply of sugar from the *beet*. We have had an opportunity, recently, of examining several specimens of it in this City, which were manufactured at Chicago, from beets grown on the prairies of Illinois. The supply of sugar by the Mississippi being cut off by the embargo of that river, Mr. Belcher, a well known sugar refiner in the West, turned his attention to the refining of syrup from the *sorghum* plant, which has now become a staple crop in Iowa and Illinois. It is estimated that 5,000,000 gallons of syrup were produced in the West the past year. To extend the source of supply of domestic sugars, Mr. Belcher procured last Spring, from Europe, a supply of seeds of various kinds of the sugar beet, and by the agency of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, distributed them among the farmers on the line of that road, and through a range of 200 miles, with a view to ascertain the kind of soil and climate best adapted to the growth of the root.

The result, so far, has been of a most gratifying character. An analysis of several samples raised in the black prairie soil yielded from 9 to 13½ per cent. of saccharine matter. The samples of sugar produced were from liquor evaporated in an open pan, and although undoubtedly far inferior to what might have been produced by a more elaborate and scientific process, have been pronounced by our most intelligent refiners to be of a superior quality, are well granulated, and worth to-day ten cents per pound. The beet is pronounced by intelligent Germans, familiar with the process of sugar-making from it, to be fully equal to the best quality produced in Germany or France under the most favorable circumstances.

The production of sugar from beets has now come to be a leading interest in several European countries. The lands adapted to their culture command the highest prices, and the crop is so profitable that it warrants the most elaborate system of culture. The improvements in the quality of beet and in the process of manufacture, has been so great, that the yield within the last thirty years has increased from three to eleven per cent. Since this percentage has been obtained the beet in France *has become the most important crop* in the Empire. In 1861, 148,000 tons were raised in that country, against 9,000 tons in 1830. In Belgium the crop in 1861 was 18,000 tons. In Germany a very large amount was produced; the aggregate for Europe exceeding, in 1861, 200,000 tons, worth more than $40,000,000.

In our own country the culture of the beet is beginning to attract great interest and attention. The Agricultural Societies of Iowa and Illinois have already taken action in the matter, in which they have been vigorously seconded by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which has offered to transport, free of charge to the manufacturers, all the beets grown upon the seed distributed by Mr. Belcher. Enough has been accomplished to demonstrate that a superior sugar can be produced, and that the per centage of saccharine matter in the American beet exceeds that in the European, as might be expected from the greater heat and moisture of our climate. The President of the Illinois Central Railroad has already concluded an arrangement with a German firm to establish a refinery on his farm at Chatsworth, Ill., the buildings and machinery for which will be in readiness for work the coming season. The contractors will employ fifteen hundred acres of land in the culture of the root.

In the production of beet sugar we have all the advantage of the experience of European manufacturers. In the outset of the culture in France it was stimulated by the Government by the most prodigal bounties. It has now gained such firm footing that an enormous revenue is derived from it. It is so profitable that the annual rental of lands devoted to it in France exceeds four times the price now asked for the soil of the best prairie lands. In France the beet is cultivated entirely by manual labor. In this country, as soon as the plant gained root, the the whole culture would be done by labor-saving implements. The product of this country, the past year, averaged from fifteen to twenty-five tons to the acre, at a cost of not over one dollar the ton. The only element of cost of the manufactured article remaining unsolved, is that of refining. But, with the known skill of our refiners, and the extraordinary success which has attended their efforts, there can be no doubt that this will be equally striking when applied to the clarifying of beet as of cane sugar.

The value of the results growing out of the introduction of the sugar beet into this country can hardly be estimated. Sugar already stands next to manufactures of wool in our imports, and is very rapidly becoming the first. We pay nearly $40,000,000 annually for foreign sugars alone. If we can place ourselves, as the French have already done, in a position of independence of foreigners, we can keep at home the $40,000,000 in gold and silver, which a balance against us has compelled us to export, to make good our account in the great London clearing-house.

We hope the New Agricultural Commission will devote a portion of the appropriation made to it by Congress for the purpose of collecting and diffusing information upon this important subject. It is a crop peculiarly adapted to our Northern States, from the abundant moisture and heat of our climate—two indispensable conditions of successful culture.

Loyalty of the West Point Graduates.—If it be asked, how does the dismissal of Gen. Fitz-John Porter bear upon the question of the loyalty of the West Point graduates? the obvious answer is, that the Court-martial was composed of nine Generals, and of these, *seven*, all but two, were West Point graduates. These seven are Gens. Hunter, Hitchcock, Rufus King, Ricketts, Casey, Buford and Morris—with one exception, all veterans of the Regular Army. Brig.-Gen. Roberts, the Inspector-General of Pope's army, and the prosecutor, is a West Point graduate. Col. Holt, the Judge-Advocate, is not a graduate.

The statement shows clearly that this decision of the Court is to be regarded as evidence of the high integrity of the West Point graduates. More than six hundred and twenty of them have remained loyal, while but one hundred and ninety-seven, and these chiefly Southerners, resigned their commissions at the commencement of the rebellion.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Preparations for the New Issue of Treasury Notes.

Progress on the Finance Bill in the House.

Excitement Regarding the Porter Verdict.

ANOTHER BATCH OF GENERALS

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 22.

THE NEW TREASURY NOTES.

Arrangements are being made for the speedy emission of the one hundred million new Treasury Notes authorized by the late joint resolution of Congress. The agents of the Companies now engaged in printing green backs for the Government are here, as are also the representatives of two other Companies, each desirous of securing a share of the new work. It is believed that Secretary Chase, profiting by experience, and in order to provide against damaging delays, will so divide up the printing of these new notes as to guarantee the payment of the army in the very shortest possible time that the resources of American art can compass.

THE FINANCES.

The finance measures again formed the subject of discussion in the House to-day, and were argued with various ability by the various speakers. The general belief seems to be that the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee, amended as suggested by Secretary Chase, and as published exclusively in the Times of Tuesday, will pass by a large majority. Some unimportant amendments may be made. Secretary Chase has addressed a letter to Mr. Spaulding, fully indorsing the financial features of the bill, as amended by the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE PORTER VERDICT.

Some excitement is caused by the verdict of the Porter Court-martial, but the action of the Government excites a hope that the courage thus displayed in dealing with an officer of high rank may make itself manifest in all its administrative acts.

OPERATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

We have forborne to state what we have known in regard to the military programme for the Department of the South, because it was properly regarded as an official secret. As certain statements, however, have gone forth through various newspapers, there can be no harm in explaining that it is true that Government contemplates making a military and naval station at Brunswick, Ga., which, having a magnificent harbor, and being the terminus of the Florida and Brunswick Railroad, which connects it with Mobile and New-Orleans, is peculiarly fitted for a base of operations and a port for the liberation of the cotton now held in that region in large quantities, and the procuring of supplies.

It is not true, however, that orders have *already* been given for the establishment of a Custom-house at Brunswick; because, although it is in our possession, and a port of entry, yet certain military movements must precede this action. Of those movements we are not at liberty to speak further than to say that they are of great magnitude, and can scarcely fail, in a very short time, to give us permanent possession of all South Carolina and Georgia.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Senator Wilson's bill to provide for the greater comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, and published in the Times of this morning, was to-day discussed at length in the Senate, and will probably become a law.

MORE GENERALS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate between eighty and ninety Major and Brigadier-Generals, in addition to those communicated day before yesterday, which appeared exclusively in the Times. Among the Major-Generals are Gens. Sickles, Sykes, Butterfield and Carl Schurz. New-York State only gets two out of the large number of Brigadier-Generals—Cols. Graham and Dodge.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War are holding daily sessions, and disposing of a large amount of business recently referred to them. They are inquiring into the facts connected with the death of Capt. Elwood, who committed suicide in the Old Capitol Prison.

ASSISTANT WAR SECRETARIES.

The two Assistant Secretaries of War, who were appointed at the instance of Mr. Stanton for one year, are now out of office, their time having expired this morning. Mr. Tucker and Mr. Walcott retire, and Mr. Watson remains as Assistant Secretary under an existing law.

ABSENT OFFICERS.

The House Military Committee, at their meeting to-day, authorized the Chairman, Mr. Olin, to report the Senate bill dismissing commissioned officers who are absent without leave, with an amendment allowing the President to change the sentence by reducing them to common soldiers in their regiments. They also agreed to report in favor of creating an ambulance corps for the army, of enlisted men, to be under the direction of the Surgeon-General, each regiment to be allowed twenty of this class to be detailed for that purpose.

AN ORDNANCE DEPOT.

Secretary Stanton has addressed a letter to the Military Committees of the Senate and House, in favor of the purchase of a site for an Ordnance Dépôt.

THE MCDOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, neither Col. Locke nor Gen. Milroy being present to testify, the Court stated that they could advantageously employ the time of a usual sitting in the consideration of matters they had before them, with closed doors, and that they would do so; and on coming out of secret session would adjourn until to-morrow. The room was accordingly cleared with this understanding. A dispatch was received by the Court, before going into secret session, from Gen. Burnside, stating that Col. Locke could not consistently be spared from his post at this time. Gen. Milroy is expected to be present to-morrow.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 22.

PAY OF THE SOLDIERS.

The money to pay the armies of Gens. Rosecrans and Grant has been furnished, and the greater part of the funds to pay the soldiers in North Carolina and the Department of the South, has also been issued. Gen. Burnside's army will very soon be paid. A number of Paymasters obtained funds for this purpose to-day, and others will be supplied to-morrow.

THE IRON-CLADS.

The Navy Department has information from Fortress Monroe, by telegraph, announcing the safe arrival of the iron-clad *Monitor*-model steamer *Weehawken* at that point from New-York. She rode out the terrific gale of the last two days as well as any vessel could do, being perfectly manageable and staunch throughout.

A gentleman who left Dover, Del., at 6 o'clock this morning reports that the iron-clad steamer *Nahant* is at the Breakwater, having arrived there all right Monday evening.

The sloop-of-war *Monongahela* is also there, having arrived Tuesday night, also a propeller from New-York, loaded with troops.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of the Interior sent to Congress to-day a letter accompanying a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asking for the passage of a law to divert from certain unexpended appropriations, amounting to $281,000, funds sufficient to pay the indebtedness incurred under other heads of appropriation now exhausted, and due to the various Indian Agencies of Oregon and Washington during the past three years. It is represented that great inconvenience and suffering have resulted from this long credit of the Government.

THE STORM IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY.

The storm of yesterday and the day previous did much damage on the Potomac. A large number of steamers, barges, &c., employed by the Quartermaster's Department, are ashore, and hard and fast in the mud, between Alexandria and Aquia Creek, and Aquia Creek harbor. The damage, however, to nearly all of them is slight.

NOMINATIONS.

Judge W. S. Otto, of Indiana, was to-day nominated by the President as Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

The President, to-day, made eighty-nine military nominations to the Senate, including Maj.-Gens. Heintzelman, Hooker and Sumner, for promotion for meritorious service, by dating their commissions back to embrace the different battles where they severally distinguished themselves; twenty Brigadiers to be Major-Generals and sixty-three Colonels and other officers to be Brigadier-Generals, and three Hospital Chaplains. These nominations were received and severally referred to the Military Committee.

A CORRECTION.

The *Evening Star*, in speaking of the arrest of Mr. Deming, and of his passing through Washington for New-York in military custody, mistakes in one particular, namely: that he is the principal agent or correspondent of the Associated Press with the Army of the Potomac. It is sufficient to assert that he has no business connection whatever with the Association. As to the remaining part of the article, stating on a rumor that Theodore Barnard, (erroneously designated as Mr. Deming's principal assistant,) was also arrested and sent away from camp, no such information has reached the Washington Agency.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The Peace Resolutions came up to-day as the special order.

Mr. Holsman, of Bergen, moved that they be referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. Chandler, of Morris, moved an indefinite postponement.

After a debate of some length, in which Messrs. Holsman, Randolph, Crowell and Buckley participated, both motions were withdrawn, and the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Missouri Legislature.

Jefferson City, Mo., Wednesday, Jan. 21.

In the Senate, to-day, the joint resolution was passed requesting President Lincoln to withdraw his recent order suspending Orders Nos. 3 and 35, when the civil authorities are obstructed in consequence of the prevailing disloyalty, and to facilitate their execution and to preserve the peace of the State, he be solicited to call the loyal portion of the enrolled militia into the United States service in place of the Federal troops withdrawn; the said enrolled militia to be put on the same footing as the State militia, and receive the same pay as the United States troops. Order No. 3 provides for assessing the property of Secessionists to indemnify Union men for losses. Order No. 35 discriminates in favor of loyal men in matters of trade.

The California Senatorship—No Election.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Ten ballots were had for Senator to-night. On the last ballot Phelps had 36, Sargent 33, and Conness 25; scattering 6.

Election of Ben. Wade as U. S. Senator.

Columbus, Ohio, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Ben. Wade was reëlected United States Senator on the first ballot, to-day, by 24 majority.

Wisconsin Senator.

Madison, Wis., Thursday, Jan. 22.

J. R. Doolittle was to-day reëlected to the United States Senate.

The Post of Arkansas Prisoners.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:

Cairo, Ill., Jan. 21.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The gunboat *Lexington*, Lieut.-Commander Shirk, has just arrived, at 11:30 A. M., conveying 4,793 rebel prisoners of war, from the Post of Arkansas.

(Signed.) A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain.

The Department has received an official account from Commodore Porter, relative to the brilliant part performed by his fleet in that action.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Sailed, ship *Logan*, for New-York, with a valuable cargo, including 1,100 sacks of copper ore, 24,000 gallons of turpentine, 32,000 hides, 250 bales of wool, 250 casks of tallow, 570 bags of mustard seed, 270 casks of whale oil, 4,100 bags of guano, 73,000 pounds of "Brazil," 350 cases of furs and 40 pipes of wine.

Oregon and British Columbia dates to the 15th have been received.

A Victoria paper says that 1,000 Indians have died at Vancouver's Island of small-pox this Winter. This disease will soon exterminate the race there.

Three thousand miners have gone from Oregon to Boise River, half way between Dales and Salt Lake, where it is believed prospects are more favorable than on Salmon River. A rush there is expected as soon as Spring opens.

Robbery of a Banking-House.

Marathon, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 22.

The banking-house of H. J. Messinger, in this village, was entered last night by burglars. The safe was opened by drilling, and robbed of its contents. Loss $6,000.

OUR MINISTER AT RIO JANEIRO.

His Quarrel with the British Resident—Characteristic Correspondence.

MR. CHRISTIE TO GEN. WEBB.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 6, 1862.

Sir: Mr. Brodie has informed me of a conversation which you had with him yesterday, and has shown me the letters which have passed between you. It appears that you are indignant with me because you say that I have violated an engagement made *after my acceptance of your ample apology at Mr. Glinka's*, and that I have subsequently "traduced" you. I should have thought that you should have given me an opportunity of contradicting such an imputation before giving it belief and speaking of it. A few days ago, in your own house, you accused me, from hearsay or imagination, of an action which I should consider unfriendly and ungentlemanlike, making certain specific statements, every one of which was a fiction, and I immediately told you so, and destroyed your inconsiderate accusation. I beg now again to tell you *that in this instance you are completely in error*; that I have not violated my engagement, and have not traduced you. I feel shame at finding it necessary to deny such an accusation made by one who holds the position of Minister of the United States, and *I am astonished that you should have believed such a calumny, and reasserted it without inquiring of me.* It is, however, gratifying to me to see that you say, "If I have done Mr. Christie an injustice, I will call on him and frankly acknowledge my error, and ask his pardon."

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most humble, obedient servant,
(Signed,) W. D. CHRISTIE.

GEN. WEBB TO MR. CHRISTIE.

Legation of the United States, Petropolis, Nov. 6, 1862.

Sir: Your letter of this date has just been placed in my possession. You say: "It appears you are indignant with me because you say that I have violated an engagement made *after my acceptance of your ample apology at Mr. Glinka's*. I distinctly deny that anything of the kind appears in my letter to your *attaché*, who assumed the direction of your affairs until after the departure of the steamer, on the plea of your being too ill to attend to them, although he well knew that you were preparing to entertain company to dinner at the time you wrote, and that you had invited additional guests during the day. He no sooner received my answer, however, than it was submitted to you, ill as you were! and it does not 'appear' whether you had not *previously* seen his letter to me. Neither in my reply to his extraordinary letter constituting himself the guardian of your honor, and announcing the intention "*to make a report to Earl Russell myself without informing Mr. Christie for the present*," nor at any other time, or under any other circumstances, have I said or written which warranted your gratuitous and offensive assumptions that I made to you "an *ample apology* at Mr. Glinka's. But, instead of disputing about terms, let the simple facts of the case speak for themselves. At Mr. Glinka's, the Russian Minister's, on Thursday evening, Oct. 30, in presence of the Russian and Prussian Ministers, the Russian Secretary of Legation, and at least *one* lady, you used toward me language far more fitting an English groom than an English Minister. I promptly "declared it impertinence—said it was my custom to punish impertinence—a bad custom perhaps, but a *habit* upon which I had always acted; and, by the God that made me, if you ever again were impertinent to me, I should punish you." To this you made no response, and after the lapse of some time I withdrew. You and Mr. Glinka and Mr. Eichman then had a consultation in relation to what had passed, when they came to me and said the matter must be immediately arranged or a meeting take place in the morning, and that you had *agreed* to challenge me unless it was arranged at once, and that you had placed the whole matter in their hands, &c. I replied, that in regard to the meeting I was ready to give it at *sunrise*, and in order to save unnecessary negotiations, I might as well inform them at once that under no conceivable circumstances would I make the slightest concession until you had declared that when you said what you did you intended no offence, regretting having used the language, and withdrew it, when I should be most happy to withdraw my language. And I particularly requested that they would not come to me with any other proposition, as I certainly should not listen to it. After an interval the gentleman returned to me and said: "We are authorized by Mr. Christie, who has placed the affair in our hands, to say to you, that when he used the expression to which you took exception, he had no intention to offend—that he regrets having used it, and withdraws it." I, therefore, went directly to you, accompanied by the two gentlemen, and said: "I understand, Mr. Christie, from these gentlemen, that when you used the expression to which I took exception, you did not intend to give offence, and that you regret its use and withdraw it. By so doing you *make me very happy*, and I most cheerfully withdraw every word or unkind expression which I used, and I offer you my hand in reconciliation." It is unnecessary to allude to some trifling discussions between you and our friends, but upon *Mr. Glinka's* expressing his gratification that now all would be peace again in our small diplomatic circle, I said that I, too, rejoiced most sincerely at this agreeable termination of an unpleasant occurrence, and that with me the past was buried in oblivion never again to be thought of. You reiterated the sentiment, and we all returned to the house in good spirits at the happy termination of a very disagreeable affair. Now, Sir, is this or is it not a correct history of what occurred, omitting some particulars which did not concern me? If it be, where, let me ask, do you find warrant for the impudent and gratuitous assumption that I made you "*an ample apology at Mr. Glinka's.*" If, in your judgment, this statement is not accurate, it becomes your duty to procure from Mr. Glinka and Mr. Eichman their version of the case; and if their statement corresponds with mine, as it most assuredly will, I shall expect you to withdraw the offensive letter to which this is a reply, and which possibly should have been returned to you unanswered; and permit me here to apprise you, that in all future correspondence between us, your letters must relate solely to the matters under discussion, and that you must not introduce new subjects, extraneous to the question at issue. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) J. WATSON WEBB.

H. E. W. D. Christie.

GEN. WEBB TO EARL RUSSELL.

Legation of United States, Petropolis, Brazil, November 7, 1862, 2 o'clock A. M.

My Lord: Circumstances entirely beyond my control appear to render it imperative upon me, in defence of a most amiable young gentleman, an *attaché* of the British Legation at this Court, to bring to the notice of your Lordship a difficulty between H. B. M. Minister here and myself. Mr. Christie, not content with quarreling with the representatives of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and the Internuncio of the Pope, has deemed it expedient, or at best convenient, to fasten a quarrel upon me. This does not surprise those who know him best; and it should not surprise your Lordship when I relate a single incident known to every member of the diplomatic corps except the party most interested, the Austrian Minister, Mr. von Sonneleithener. Mrs. Webb has receptions every Tuesday evening. The coaches from Rio arrive at 5 P. M. On Tuesday evening, the 28th October, the Prussian Minister and his wife, and Mr. Sonneleithener came up from Rio, and just before our reception hour I went to their hotel, to bring them to my house. Not being quite ready to join us, I returned, and found assembled in our saloon Mr. Christie and his family, and all our guests, except Mr. Glinka and his daughter, to whom I announced the fact of the arrival of Mr. and Mme. Eichman, who would shortly join us. Mr. Christie immediately inquired publicly of Mrs. Webb: "Can you inform me whether Mr. Sonneleithener comes up as the Austrian Minister or as an *attaché* of the Prussian Legation?" Mrs. Webb promptly and emphatically said: "Mr. Christie, we only know Mr. Sonneleithener as the Austrian Minister." I will not comment upon the manner in which this most gratuitous sneer at a colleague was received; but the kind feelings of all, and a sincere desire to preserve the peace of our small diplomatic circle, prevented its being repeated to Mr. Sonneleithener, who, up to this time, has not been advised of it. Of the merits of my controversy with Mr. Christie, it is no part of my purpose to speak. That is a matter between Mr. Christie and me, and between me and my Government. But Mr. Frederick H. North, one of your *attachés*, has drawn down upon him the enmity and persecution of Mr. Christie for simply refusing, as any gentleman naturally would, to permit his Minister to control his social intercourse. The alternative has been distinctly presented to him, of taking part in Mr. Christie's quarrels, or of consenting to a suspension of our personal intercourse. This alternative was formally presented by Mr. Christie on the morning of Friday last, when Mr. North had been invited to dine at the British Legation to meet Mr. and Mme. Eichman and Mr. Sonneleithener, and Mr. North, preferring his independence as a gentleman to Mr. Christie's friendship, as the terms presented, has not since been in his house; and even when informed through Mr. Biddle to-day, (as will appear by his letter to Mr. Christie,) that if he called with my letter he would be received, he was refused access to him. When Mr. Brodie, in Mr. Christie's name, on Tuesday last, was urging Mr. North not to visit us, but to send an excuse that he was employed in copying dispatches for the mail, and Mr. North said that was not true, Mr. Brodie proposed to remedy that by giving him more work than he could possibly perform. Mr. North declined being a party to the arrangement, but Mr. Brodie produced an amount of work from Mr. Christie which it was physically impossible for Mr. North to do within the time prescribed, but which he promised to labor at until too much fatigued to continue the work! Mr. Christie possesses the legal right, or, at least, from position, the power to render his persecution of Mr. North, in his feeble state of health, exceedingly uncomfortable; and from his well-known antecedents, and his total disregard of truth and all gentlemanly qualities, as evinced in the correspondence inclosed, I cannot doubt what his course will be. Hence my troubling your lordship with this communication. I did hope, as my note to Mr. Brodie last evening demonstrates, that Mr. Christie might have seen and admitted the propriety of not troubling your Lordship, by this packet at least, with any communication on this subject. Indeed, he was bound, as a man of honor, by Mr. Brodie's request and my assent, that the matter should lie over. But having no faith in his acting as a gentleman would have done, at an early hour this morning, or rather yesterday, Thursday, it now being Friday, 2 A. M., I addressed a note to Mr. North, a copy of which you will find inclosed, urging him to [illegible] Mr. Christie's approval of the arrangement made by me with Mr. Brodie. Upon Mr. Brodie's going to Mr. Christie with my note, Mr. North having been ordered not to call at his house, he (Mr. Christie) refused to receive a note addressed to Mr. North, except from Mr. North himself, or Mr. Brodie. Mr. North, therefore, promptly called on Mr. Christie, and was refused admittance. He then sent the note by his servant, who, after been told truly that Mr. Christie was in his room, and waiting half an hour for an answer, was told that Mr. Christie was not in, and that he need not wait. Mr. North then directed his servant to go to Mr. Christie, and remain there until he received an answer to his note, together with the inclosure. At 11 o'clock P. M., and not till then, he was handed the note from Mr. Brodie, but the inclosed note, of which Mr. Christie doubtless supposed there was no copy, he most ungentlemanly detained, and up to this hour he has not condescended to apprise Mr. North or me of his intentions, but most improperly retained possession of my note to Mr. North. Conduct like this requires no other comment than a simple statement of the fact. Mr. North's note to me will explain the circumstances under which he communicated the reckless manner in which Mr. Christie repudiated and disregarded the terms of our settlement, and the obligation mutually imposed by our agreement that the past should be buried in oblivion, and my note to Mr. North, detailing my interview with Mr. Brodie, and Mr. Christie's note to me, together with all the circumstances of the case, go to prove a reckless disregard of truth on the part of Mr. Christie, which is not characteristic of a gentleman, and certainly not commendable in a representative of the English nation. My letter to Mr. Christie explains sufficiently the nature of our difficulty, the terms upon which it was arranged, and the obligation thereby mutually imposed. Everything relating thereto is, however, personal to myself, and will doubtless, in due time, work itself out to a legitimate conclusion. I therefore close this long communication with the expression of my sincere regret that it has been necessary to trouble your Lordship on such a subject, and in a well-founded conviction that strict justice will be done to all, based upon my sincere admiration of your private character, and my profound respect for your talent and justice as a statesman, and cheerfully submit the case of Mr. North to the consideration which it is entitled to receive at your hands.

(Signed,) J. WATSON WEBB,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the United States to Brazil.

To the Right Honorable the Earl Russell,
H. B. M. Secretary of Foreign Affairs, &c.

MR. CHRISTIE'S REPLY TO GEN. WEBB'S LETTER OF NOV. 6.

Petropolis, Nov. 6, 1862.

Sir: After receiving your letter of this afternoon, I must decline further correspondence with you, and I refer the questions between us to my Government, and place myself under their orders.

I have the honor to be your most obedient humble servant, (Signed) W. D. CHRISTIE.

H. E. Gen. Webb.

[The above note was sent to Gen. Webb on Friday, Nov. 7.

TROUBLE IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.

Strange Estrangement of Wood and Barnard.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

WHO SHALL BE KING?

The iconoclastic hand of Time has at length destroyed the symmetric temple of love and friendship, so long the resort of Fernando the first (and last) and Mr. Justice Barnard.

Each to the other, as the accepted head of a powerful political faction, has been of great and incalculable service. Judge Barnard, yet a young man, owes the triumphs of his numerous Judicial elevations to the apparently friendly but really selfish aid of Mr. Fernando Wood.

No man ever received a benefit from the hand of Mr. Wood for which sooner or later he did not pay roundly; no plan was ever suggested or matured by the long, long head of the polished Ex-Mayor which did not at some time or other inure to his personal advantage; no party was at any time triumphant, of which Fernando was a member, which was not embarrassed by his extortionate demand for patronage; and no ingenuous youngster was ever adopted, *protegéd, chaperoned*, pushed forward, placed, benefited in any way by this prince of managers, who did not at an early day stare with terror and surprise at the *quid pro quo* which, in a specified shape, was demanded in return.

Mr. Barnard, Recorder Barnard, Judge Barnard, has at all times been the firm and faithful friend of Fernando, whether he appeared to him as a man and a brother, a Mayor and a leader, an appellant and a respondent, a Congressman elect or a United States Senator in prospective, (the mind's eye.) Patronage issued at Wood's demand, opinions were molded to suit Fernando's judgment, friends were discarded to please the Ex-Mayor's whims, foes were conciliated that the Great Mogul might be propitiated—in other words, whatever Mr. Wood wanted, Judge Barnard granted. So there is little wonder that Wood was always a pioneer for Barnard's advancement, and a backer of his performances.

But time works wonders, and as men grow older they are apt to think more as they act less. It has doubtless occurred to Judge Barnard, on several occasions, that his reputed connection with the slightly unpopular Wood, was of but little benefit to his reputation as a jurist, his fame as an arbiter, his character as an upright Judge, and that a little more independence of action, of thought and speech, would be becoming in one who occupied so exalted a position. Those thoughts have rankled in his mind, and made restless his ambitious yearnings, and at various times he has with considerable vehemence jumped the track, and asserted his manhood in Wood's personal presence. Such an act would astound Wood if anything could, but he has hitherto managed to retain his hold upon Mr. Barnard's affection or whatever, and carry his little point. But he has at last attempted too much, and we hear of an

OPEN AND AVOWED WAR

declared between the Judge and the Congressman elect.

Who will come out ahead, is the question of all questions which most excites the curiosity and stimulates the very life-blood of every rum-shop politician in the metropolis, every political club in the county, and every knot of office-holders or office-seekers in Gotham. "Which King?" is of as great importance to-day as it was in the olden time, only now the decision carries with it bread and butter, or a discharge, and no possible show for a loaf or a fish.

Tammany is in a blaze; Mozart in the dumps; the Pewter Mug swarms with animated whisky tubs; Crook & Duff's hums with the busy chatterings of a hundred factionists; clerks in the Comptroller's office, in the Street Commissioner's office, in the score of offices where the nod of Wood or the *ipse dixit* of Barnard makes or breaks men, daily tremble with extatic anxiety lest an unhappy sigh, or a *lapsus linguæ* on the wrong side of the question may upset their little dishes, and cause the childer to go supperless to bed; and in fact wherever a Democrat can be found, there can be found consternation and surprise.

Already parties are formed and issues made. Judge Barnard has a host of friends ready to do his will, and he will use them to the best of his ability in utterly annihilating an enemy, be he great or small. Wood has, through the *prestige* hitherto enjoyed, a host of friends as well; but, unfortunately for them, the promises of their leader are not as tangible or as mercantible as the performances of the opposition, and hesitation, that precursor of destruction, has crept into their ranks.

If the war continues; if Wood can afford to lose Barnard, and Barnard refuses to propitiate the offended Mogul, there will be such revelations of party iniquity, of personal emolument, of individual power, as has not entered into the hearts of ordinary mortals to conceive, and which, when made public, will warrant the entire population of the City in uttering a loud and long and sincere *Te Deum*.

Mr. Wood's power, based to an extent absolutely inconceivable upon Judge Barnard's friendship and support, will wane from this hour; patronage he has none; influence without patronage he never did have; and when a politician loses influence and patronage, he loses everything. Mathematically, it may be stated thus:

Patronage—Influence: Power—Wood. (As Patronage is to Influence, so is Power to Wood.)

We do not feel at liberty to publish the statements which are now before us, which indulge in the tallest kind of abuse of one and each of the gentlemen whose names are mentioned in this article. When the time is fully come—when the heads begin to fall and the cries to ascend—when Wood sees his last prop pushed from beneath him, and his last friend desert him, he will have cause, we think, to rue the day which first beheld George Barnard his foe.

Certain Albanian schemes; certain civic developments; certain lists of appointees desired; other lists made and what they cost; and various other spicy little documents, cruel as fate, but truthful as impartial history, await the curious eye of an interested public, whose cheerful servers we are, and whose caterers in truth and justice we propose to be.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Exchange of Prisoners—Violation of the Cartel by the Rebels.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The United States Agent for the exchange of prisoners, Col. Ludlow, has demanded from Mr. Ould, the Confederate Agent, that all the United States officers now in the hands of the rebels should be in compliance with the cartel at once released.

Mr. Ould has replied that all the officers now in the hands of the rebels, and captured before the 12th of January, the date of Jeff. Davis' Message, will not be released on parole, but will be exchanged for those of corresponding rank. All officers captured after the 12th inst. will be handed over to the Governors of the States in which they were captured, as indicated in Jeff. Davis' Message. (Col. Ludlow says all this is in violation of the cartel.) Non-commissioned officers and privates will be released on parole, as heretofore.

The subject of citizen prisoners is not yet fully settled.

There are now at Richmond 2,000 Federal prisoners. Three transports will leave Fortress Monroe next Friday for City Point, to bring them down.

The steamboat *New-York* will leave to-night for Annapolis with 704 Union prisoners, who arrived here to-day from Richmond.

The storm has subsided, and the fleet of schooners have all gone to sea.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 22.

In the Court of Appeals number 104 is the last cause to be called. The Court will adjourn to-morrow.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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Opposite the Seventh Regiment Armory.

A Class of Ladies and Gentlemen in Electro-Psychology, will be formed THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at Clinton Hall. Thorough instruction will be given, and the mode of applying this science to the cure of disease. The class ticket will admit a lady and gentleman to all the public lectures and experiments FREE. No experiments to-morrow evening.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' and Misses' White Satin and Linen Gaiters and Slippers for balls and parties. Balmorals and India-Rubber Boots and Shoes for snow and rain, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER MULTIPEDAL TRUSS invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at Dr. Riggs' Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

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ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
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Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be
ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a
ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

McClure—Foster.—In Athens, N. Y., at Trinity Church, by Rev. Jonathan Coe, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, James E. McClure, of Albany, to Mary E. Foster, youngest daughter of James G. Foster, of Athens. No cards.

DIED.

Brombacher.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, of heart disease, Catherine, wife of Jacob Brombacher, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 95 Sands-st.

Dickinson.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 22, after a long and painful illness, Mary, wife of Edward A. Dickinson, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 40 York-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock.

Davone.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 21, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Rebecca Davone, widow of John B. Davone, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. H. Griffing, No. 151 West 17th-st., on Friday, Jan. 23, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Hiliman.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Mary Ann Hiliman, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 24, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, No. 249 Monroe-st., without further invitation.

Hedden.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 22, Waldron Post, eldest son of Josiah and Lucy Ashmun Hedden, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 78 East 15th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock M. His remains will be taken to Springfield, Mass.

Rankin.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday morning, Jan. [illegible] daughter of William Rankin, Jr., aged 17 [illegible]

[illegible] at the residence of her father, No. [illegible] corner of Market, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 24, at 2 o'clock.

Smith.—In Flushing, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, William M. Smith, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the M. E. Church, on Main, near Washington-st., Flushing, on Friday, Jan. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. Cars leave by ferry foot of James-slip, at 11 o'clock, steamboat foot of Fulton-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Smith.—On Thursday, Jan. 15, Charles Smith, in the 28th year of his age.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

Torrens.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, Isabella, only child of David and Isabella Torrens, aged 8 years and 15 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Jan. 23, from the residence of her parents, No. 238 West 14th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Thorburn.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 21, Grant Thorburn, Senior, in the 90th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Rev. Dr. McElroy's Church, 14th-st., on Saturday morning, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock precisely.

Van Pelt.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 21, Mrs. Elizabeth Van Pelt, relict of the late Walter Van Pelt, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 24, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, P. S. Beck, No. 71 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

Worthington.—In Cooperstown, on Monday, Jan. 12, of disease of the lungs, [illegible], wife of John Worthington, and daughter of the late Richard Cooper, Esq., in the 29th year of her age.

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Kentucky, Extra Class 37.—Jan. 22, 1863.
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23, 34, 17, 11, 28, 39, 61, 16, 75, 62, 72, 21, 64.
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Sunshine in Thought.
How They Jested in the Good Old Time. Charles G. Leland.
Literary Notices.
Editor's Table.

The article in this number of the CONTINENTAL, on "Our National Finances," by Hon. Robert J. Walker, will be found worthy of especial attention at the present time.

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LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1803, 1881, 2189, 8341, "A," "E," "K," "L," "M," "N," 910, 1208, 1810, 1964, 2166, 2176, 7666, 8014½, 8122. *Part III.*—Nos. 420, 1029, 815, 712½, 820, 321, 522, 1157.
SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. not posted.
SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1965, 3241, 1275, 1251, 507, 853, 1247, 1319, 775, 994, 1325. *Part II.*—Nos. 1022, 1254, 1408, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428.
COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 800, 1237, 1485, 1489, 1490, 1458, 1647, 1676.

After a Lawyer with a "Sharp Stick"—Concerning a "Returned Californian" and the Alleged Use of His Tongue.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice ——.

James S. Carpentier vs. *Peter Chrystal.*—The plaintiff is a lawyer, and was formerly a partner with the late David Graham. In his complaint he describes the defendant thus: "At the time (1845) of the formation of the copartnership (between Graham and Carpentier) Peter Chrystal was a client of said Graham, and had retained and employed the said David Graham, to defend him (Chrystal) upon two charges of felony then pending against him, upon which indictments were about that time duly found in the Court of General Sessions, and were, upon the motion of David Graham, removed into the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial."

The complaint then states that the plaintiff was appointed one of the executors of the will of David Graham, and, as such, at the instance of certain of the family of Graham, commenced a suit against Chrystal, in the month of December, 1860, for the recovery of from $200 to $300, a balance of counsel fees alleged to be due from Chrystal to Graham—Chrystal, about that time having returned from California, professing to be in possession of large wealth. In that suit he was joined by his coexecutor.

The complaint alleges that on the 15th of May, 1862, while the plaintiff was passing through one of the most crowded streets of the City Chrystal hailed him saying, "I am after you with a sharp stick;" and that passing on a short distance the defendant returned and said to the plaintiff, in a loud and boisterous tone, and in a manner attracting great attention, "You are a G—d d—d scoundrel," &c. "You swore to a G—d d—d lie," and added much else of the same complimentary character.

For this language, and to recover damages for the use thereof, this action was brought.

The defence is that the balance of fees alleged to be due to Graham had been long since paid, and that to prevent the defendant from being a witness in his own behalf on the trial of the action, the plaintiff had brought the action in the name of the executors of Graham, instead of in his own name as surviving partner. Also that the defendant civilly accosted the plaintiff at the time of the alleged slander or libel, and that he was insultingly repulsed, the plaintiff calling him a "damned convicted felon," &c. That, while excited from the use of this language by the plaintiff, the defendant talked somewhat harshly to the plaintiff, &c., &c. Case still on.

J. Larocque for plaintiff; John McKeon and James R. Whiting for defendant.

Execution Against the Person—May it be Issued After Judgment—Liability of the Sheriff for an Escape.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Peter Shaffer and another vs. *James Lynch.*—This was an action against the defendant as Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, to recover for the escape of one Theodore T. Edgerton from the jail liberties of this county, in June last. Edgerton had been arrested, as alleged, on an execution on a judgment recovered in an action for claim and delivery of personal property in favor of the plaintiffs, and gave bail for the limits. It appeared that, at the time this suit was commenced against the Sheriff, Edgerton was at Fortress Monroe engaged in selling ice.

The defendant's counsel contended that no execution could lawfully be issued against the person of Edgerton, no order of arrest having been issued previous to the judgment in the original suit. In support of this position, the case of Purchase *vs.* Bellows (14 Abb., 357) was cited. Defendant also further objected that the plaintiffs had, in September, 1861, assigned the judgment against Edgerton to F. W. Lasak, who was, therefore, the actual party in interest, and should have been plaintiff in this action.

The question as to the right to arrest on the execution was argued at some length, on a motion to dismiss the complaint, but the Court declined to dismiss the complaint on that ground at that stage of the case.

Defendant then gave evidence tending to show that Shaffer and Luckow, the plaintiffs in the judgment, gave to Edgerton a consent that he might have the liberties, and that he left in consequence of such consent. Mr. Lasak was called and produced an assignment by the plaintiffs of this judgment, with other property, in September, 1861. Plaintiffs' counsel thereupon conceded that the assignment, of the existence of which they stated they were ignorant, until it was produced by the witness, was a bar to the action in the name of the present plaintiffs. The Court then instructed the jury to render a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Solomon L. Hull and H. P. Allen for plaintiffs; A. J. Vanderpoel for Sheriff.

Discharged—The Writ of Habeas Corpus in Military Cases.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Matter of Miller.—The relator was charged with inducing recruits to enlist, and after obtaining bounties, to escape. He was confined in Castle William.

This was a writ of *habeas corpus* for his relief, and in return to it Mr. Glassey, a Deputy Provost Marshal, read a telegram from the Secretary of War, resisting the writ upon the ground of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in military cases.

An attachment was, however, issued, and upon its return Mr. Glassey stated that the Government consented to the discharge of Miller. Ordered accordingly.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the petition of the Fiftieth-street M. E. Church, for leave to change their corporate name.—Referee ordered to take proof of the facts, and report the same, with his opinion.

The Stuyvesant Insurance Company vs. *Lalor et al.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

Cornwell et al. vs. *Brower et al.*—Report confirmed and judgment ordered.

The Ocean Bank of New-York vs. *The Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company.*—Report confirmed for sale.

Before Justice Barnard.

Darning and others vs. *Marshall and others.*—Papers for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

King et al. vs. *Phillips et al.*—The motion made in this action for a new trial is denied, with costs.

Wagner vs. *Habermehl.*—Plaintiff's proceedings are regular, but the default may be opened, judgment set aside, and the defendant be permitted to answer, on payment of the costs, subsequent to the default, including sheriff's fees on the execution, to be adjusted by the clerk, and $7 costs of opposing this motion. If this condition is not complied with, the motion is denied, with $7 costs.

Word et al. vs. *Figamere et al.*; *Leydell et al.* vs. *Marshall*; *Martin* vs. *Werrmann &c.*; *Darcy* vs. *Peet et al.*; *Odell* vs. *Edmunds.*—Orders granted.

Stevenson vs. *Stevenson.*—Referred to Murray Hoffman, Esq., to take proofs, &c.

Before Justice Monell.

Howell vs. *Howell.*—Order granted.

The Bank of Mutual Redemption vs. *Sturgis, Jr., et al.*—Case settled.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
United Kingdom	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	Jan. 24	Portland	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 8	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Jan. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
North American	Jan. 15	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For Newbern.....Steamer Mary Sanford.....Jan. 24.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Teutonia* and *City of Baltimore* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

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AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman as cook, and is willing to assist with the coarse washing; is an excellent baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 117 26th-st., two doors from 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and all kinds of baking, pastry, jelly and desserts; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 135 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES a situation as such in a private family; she is thoroughly competent, having the best City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as first-class cook; is a good washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as good cook, first-rate washer and ironer; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 770 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl, as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 17 West 38th-st.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; willing to make herself useful; will go in the City or country. Best City references for four years.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A SITUAtion for her cook, with eleven years' reference. Apply at No. 114 West 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT girl, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing. Can be seen at No. 55 West 19th-st.; good references given.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, waitresses and general servants now disengaged at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, some very desirable servants suitable for gentlemen's families, many of which are Protestant; also, colored and Germans, and have testimonials and references of the highest order from Brooklyn families. MANNING'S new and spacious office, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A steady, faithful girl desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found an excellent laundress, a good cook and baker; can take charge of milk and butter, if required. Any family requiring a good domestic will call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objections to cook for a small private family; is a good cook and an excellent baker. Call at No. 38 Macdougal-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with children. Call, for two days, at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 229 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid, and do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 27th-st., 3d floor, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A LADY of experience and active habits, a situation as above, in a hotel, public institution or private family; good reference given. Address, or call on H. H., No. 22 Abingdon-place, West 12th-st.

AS COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady, well qualified to take charge of a house, the care of domestics, or companion for an invalid, would like a situation. Address Mrs. COOK, Box 123 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman as nurse, who has had the entire charge of children for several years past; can take charge of a baby from its birth; would do plain sewing or chamberwork; can be highly recommended for either capacity; can give most satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at 182 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—A NEAT, active young woman wants a place as nurse and lady's maid; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; understands hairdressing perfectly; would travel with a family; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand; has many years' experience in the care of children; is willing and obliging, and kind to children; has six years' best of City reference. Call at No. 120 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as nurse, who fully understands the care of a baby; can do plain sewing, or would be willing to wash for the baby; is willing and obliging; a home more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

AS GERMAN NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable person, who speaks French and some English, wishes a situation to take care of children or to do chamberwork, or a situation in a store; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as seamstress; can work on Wheeler's machine; has no objection to take charge of children or to travel. Call for two days at No. 69 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, of genteel address, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, and thorough servant; can take the entire charge of the silver and dining-room, or would do a lady's washing and ironing; would mind a child. Wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WAITress, who is a Protestant, is desirous of a situation in a first-class private family; understands her work in every respect; can give unexceptionable City references for neatness and capability. Call or address a note to No. 194 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable person as laundress, and to do up stairs work; understands French fluting; is a superb hand; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 6th-av., second floor.

TO EMPLOYERS.—SITUATIONS WANTED by two Protestant girls as cooks; also, by two American girls, as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress. Employers will please notice that they can be suited with first-class female servants of all nations, and with good reference. No pains are spared to secure the best help, and all orders strictly attended to. Apply at the select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; a lady in attendance. Four smart German girls, two Protestant cooks, also a laundress for private families. Apply immediately.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR STOREKEEPERS AND FAMILIES.—Four young women of intelligence and refinement are suddenly thrown upon their own exertions for support; capable of attending store, cutting of garments, or acting as secretaries; character and ability unquestioned. For particulars apply of FRANK B. HOWE, New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND THE neighboring cities are respectfully informed that Mrs. MATILDA C. GREEN has removed her agency for employment to No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. Wanted, good help for every calling. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all; also, small girls. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a steady, reliable, Protestant young man, of long experience in the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c., who thoroughly understands his business, having lived with some of the first families in New-York, as his reference will testify. Address M. P., for two days, or W. GIBSON, No. 362 Broadway, or J. R. LAWRENCE, No. 410 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman; is a sober, steady man, of long experience; can be highly recommended by the most respectable family in this city as a groom and coachman. Any command left with Chas. B. Walters, saddler, cor. 13th-st. and Broadway, or Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for T. B., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; seven years' reference. Address D. M., No. 39 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.—AN A 1 first-class white goods man is now open for an engagement; is thoroughly posted in this department, both in outline and detail, with a general knowledge of the trade. Is now, and has been for the past seven years, in a leading house, and can influence a Boston trade. Understands French, and speaks it fluently. References of the first character. Address D. H. S., Carhart, Bacon & Greene, No. 182 Reade-st., New-York City.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situation, by man and wife; no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener or farmer; his wife is a good cook and dairywoman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of reference; will be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of any gentleman's place during his absence. Apply or address O. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted as above, by a young man with City and country references. Address D. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation as above, has good City references. Apply at No. 32 East 41st-st.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young man as a thorough waiter; can furnish the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 469 4th-av., or at No. 275 8th-av.

HELP WANTED.

AN OFFICE BOY WANTED.—ONE ABOUT 15 years old, and residing in Brooklyn preferred. Address in own handwriting, D., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN WANTED.—WANTED, A FIRST-class coachman, who fully understands his business in all respects; he must be a single man, a good groom and have first-class recommendations. Apply to FERNANDO WOOD, No. 90 Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer immediately, for the country, in a family of three; best of references required; liberal wages. Apply at No. 51 6th-av., second floor.

A COOK.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A TIDY German or French girl, who understands her duties well, to cook, wash and iron in a small family on the Hudson, near the City. To such a one good wages will be given. Apply at No. 156 Duane-st., third floor, office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A first-rate waiter, for a gentleman in Washington; good City references required. Apply at New York Hotel, Parlor No. 29.

A SERVANT.—WHITE MAN SERVANT WANTed; must thoroughly understand the business of house and table, and be well recommended. Apply on southwest corner Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn.

TO WOOLEN WEAVERS.—WANTED, AN experienced man to take charge of fifty (50) Crompton broad looms. Address A. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF GYMNASTICS. Apply at No. 372 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAMER. Salary liberal. Two conductors and two brakesmen for a steam railroad. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A LAD.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN LAD, ABOUT 15 or 16 years of age, to travel with a gentleman in Europe; must write a good hand, and understand figures. To such a one a good salary will be given. Address G. G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

BOY WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE; ONE who resides with his parents may address Box No. 1,446 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, AN ENGLISHwoman as lady's maid; must be a good seamstress and bring the best of references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS AND RAILROAD BONDS,

On SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

75 shares Bank of America.
10 sh's B'k of N. America
40 shares Corn Ex. Bank.
30 shares Continental B'k
67 shares Park Bank
20 shares B'k of Commerce.
20 shares Second-av. R'd.
32 shares Williamsburgh Gaslight Company.
135 shares New-York Gaslight Company.
10 shares City Fire Ins. Co.
160 shares Mechanics' Banking Association.
50 shares N. Y. and New-Haven R'd, (genuine st'k.)
100 shares Niagara Ins. Co.
55 shares Goodhue Ins. Co.
100 shares Standard Ins. Co.
50 shares U. S. Trust Co.
10 shares Home Ins. Co.
40 shares Bowery Ins. Co.
20 shares Washington (Me.) Ins. Co.
10 shares East Riv'r Ins. Co.
1 share New-York Society Library.
20 shares L. I. Ins. Co.

$3,000 Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, 1st Mortgage, 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, due 1866.
$4,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, 1st Mortgage, 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, due 1867.
Catalogues at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of superb furniture, viz.: parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites; rosewood armour-a-glace, etageres, secretaries, canterburies, worktables, buffets, extension tables, wardrobes, bookcases, lounges, chairs, &c. For particulars, see catalogues.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES, DIAMOND JEWELRY, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of fine gold hunting double time and straight line levers, ladies' enameled and diamond watches, silver hunting patent and detached levers and cylinders, gold hunting chronometers, duplex and other fine watches, and a large variety of diamond pins, rings, ear-rings, studs, button sets, gold guard, fob and vest chains; brooches, ear-rings, rings, pencil-cases, &c. Also, several very fine English patent lever movements, together with a single stone diamond pin, weighing 3½ carats. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

A general assortment of furniture, removed for convenience of sale, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, extension dining table, mahogany sofas, rockers and arm chairs in hair cloth, lounges in leather and reps, lace window curtains, oval mirror, chandeliers, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany tête-a-têtes in hair cloth, sewing chairs, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, 400 muskets, tumblers, salts, &c., being part of a prize cargo.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant close, panel hammercloth coach, built to order by Wood Bros., only one year since. Has been but little used. Is upholstered in crimson silk reps, and cost $1,400. Also a cutter in good order.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.: Oil paintings, fine line and proof engravings, furniture, &c., from a private family declining housekeeping. The paintings and engravings embrace a variety of subjects, illustrative of American history; also, landscapes, marines, figure pieces, portraits of eminent Americans, &c., &c. The sale will commence with a general assortment of household and office furniture. The above are now on exhibition.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing by contract at the dépôt of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City—

500,000 pair pure wool army stockings, to weigh three pounds to the dozen.
200,000 knit shirts.
600,000 yards white cotton and wool flannel, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
200,000 white cotton and wool flannel shirts.

All of the above articles to be in all respects equal to the standard samples, which may be seen at this office.

Bidders will state how many of each article they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

Bids will also be received at the same time for manufacturing shirts from materials to be furnished by the United States.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Stockings," Knit Shirts, Flannel or Shirts, or Manufacturing Shirts, as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower;

A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 23, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND cases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS FOR SALE.
$25,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Municipal Bonds, maturing from 1881 to 1885. A sinking fund is provided for the extinguishment of these bonds, and they are well worthy of the attention of those seeking secure investments. Apply to H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER
BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5:20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7:30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen, composing the third class, were elected for three years:

M. B. SPAULDING, J. M. TOBIN,
GEO. W. POWERS, BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, OLIVER BRYAN,
ABEL K. FOSTER, MARTIN A. HOWELL,
DANIEL L. ROSS, EDWARD A. BIBBY,
FRED. C. OAKLEY, ALFRED P. ARNOLD,
F. J. HOSFORD, JOSEPH F. SANXAY.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 19 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Jan. 12, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO Railroad Bonds, which fell due on the 1st day of March last, are requested to present them at this office without delay for the payment of the principal and accrued interest of said Bonds.

No payment of interest will be made on any of said Bonds outstanding after March 1, proximo, that shall have accrued after that date.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

THE CAYUGA COUNTY BANK—A BANKing Association, Auburn, N. Y.—has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 17, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of February, 1863, at their Banking House, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

$50,000 WANTED, ON BOND AND mortgage, at 6 per cent., for five years, on valuable unincumbered property on Broadway. Apply to S. CHURCHILL, No. 71 John-st.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

WANTED—CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY STOCK—By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASurer be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 22d inst., and be reopened on the 2d day of February.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 14, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Two and One-Half of One Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (free from Government Tax) has been declared, payable on the 29th inst., at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, (Transfer Agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 19th inst., at said Transfer Agency.

The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 29th inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per cent., (both free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1862, both payable on and after MONDAY, the 2d of February next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will close on the evening of the 21st inst., and reopen on the 3d of February.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1863.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE CORN EXchange Bank has this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on the 2d day of February next. Government Tax assumed by the Bank.

The books will be closed from 20th inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order,
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ARCTIC INSURANCE CO., No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand, free from Government tax. V. TILYOU, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCK HOLDERS on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. By order
GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 27, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, on FRIDAY, the 2d January. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to 2d proximo.
JAMES J. DAY, President.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PETER Cooper Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 2d day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 27 to 31, inclusive. By order. W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway.

This Company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. to those entitled to participate, payable on the 7th day of February next. Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the Scrip of 1861, and a cash dividend to stockholders of FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand. All free from Government tax.
LIVINGSTON SALTERLEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

NINETEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next, on Stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, respectively, and on the 20th day of March next on Stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; in London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of January instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share has been declared on the capital stock of this company, (free from Government tax) payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Feb. 2, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 1st of February next. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.

INTEREST NOTICE.—A Dividend, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on sums over that amount, has been declared to depositors entitled thereto. All deposits made on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from that date.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 19th January. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st January. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.

RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.
s26-law6mF*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned as Merchants and Commission Agents at Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, under the firm of STITT, COUBROUGH & CO., and at New-York in the United States of America, under the firm of JOSEPH STITT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOSEPH STITT,
WM. KAY COUBROUGH.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STONE, BOWMAN & BLISS is terminated by the death of George R. Bowman. The surviving partners will continue the Domestic Commission Business at No. 48 Park place and No. 43 Barclay-st., under the firm of STONE, BLISS & FAY.
WM. W. STONE,
ROBERT BLISS,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN W. MERSEREAU and WILLIAM HAWTHORN, under the name of J. W. MERSEREAU & CO., is this day dissolved.

The undersigned will continue the business, and is alone authorized to collect the debts due the firm and settle the business. JOHN W. MERSEREAU.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.
WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Judged by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the INFALLIBLE for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariably produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack-doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States,
J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in [illegible]. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PRIZE MEDALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, LONDON, 1851 AND 1862.

EVANS & STEVENS,
Manufacturers of Surgical Instruments to the English Army and the Honorable Council of India, patentees of the Rotary Trephine and Propelling Vaccinator, and sole makers of Evans' celebrated London-made Crown Lancets,
No. 12 OLD FISH-STREET,
ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

Surgical Equipments, containing every requisite for field service, prepared under the personal supervision of a member of the firm, who, from his own experience with the English army during the whole of the Crimean campaign, can guarantee their completeness.

A large assortment of Surgical Instruments and appliances always in stock, and can be supplied at the lowest prices compatible with excellence of material and workmanship, in which particulars they cannot be surpassed.

LEHIGH PIG-IRON—"POCO" BRAND—MANufactured by the Carbon Iron Company of Pennsylvania. For sale by THEO. STURGES, Agent for the Company, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HAND TOBACCO CUTTING MAchine. Apply at Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 24.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87: Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
MARY SANFORD
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The AUGUSTA, DINSMORE, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and leave New-York on or about the 1st of February.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.
The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Jan. 24
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Jan. 31
KANGAROO	Saturday	Feb. 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $40.—The first-class Clyde-built, iron steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. FERRIER, is intended to sail from New York to Liverpool and Glasgow direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 noon, from Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st. This fine steamer is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers; carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $40, including an abundant supply of provisions. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2.

Passage money to Nassau	$50
Passage money to Havana	70

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; 234 Canal, and No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL.—PURE Red Ash, (Peach Orchard,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, English house Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, of the best qualities. All at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

DENTISTRY

B. L. WAIT (LATE OF WAIT & SON) HAS opened an office at No. 98 4th-av., near 11th-st., where he continues to extract teeth under the new chemically purified chloroform with perfect success, without pain or danger. Beautiful sets of teeth from $8 to $25. Filling, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm of 1,500, one of 300, and one of 500 acres, well wooded and watered, and 2 miles from market and railroad depôts, in Northwestern Illinois. Also, a tract of 400 and one of 70 acres, in this State. Apply to D. N. ROWAN, No. 179 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY, high basement house No. 65 7th-av., on the southeast corner of 15th-st., complete in all internal arrangements; hot and cold water throughout, furnace, gas, &c. Terms easy. Inquire of D. L. KENNEDY, No. 58 William-st.

20,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS,
IN
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,
Being part of the original HOLLAND LAND CO.'S purchase,
FOR SALE.

These lands are located in the vicinity of the towns of Marion and Indiana (the county seat,) and not far from Pittsburgh.
There is an extension of the branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad through these lands, to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.
The soil is said to be the richest in the State; a large proportion is heavily covered with white pine, white oak, beech and sugar maple timber, which can be readily manufactured into lumber, and shipped to Pittsburgh, *viâ* the Mahoning and Allegheny Rivers, which are navigable here for rafts and boats.
There is also a great abundance of bituminous coal, iron ore, fire-clay and limestone.
There is no doubt that the oil region extends to these lands.
Price for the entirety, $7 50 an acre.
For full particulars apply as below, where maps, sectional and general, and State, of this property, and the vicinity can be seen.
HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Four lots of ground between Putnam and Madison, Franklin and Bedford avs. Store No. 242 Fulton-av. Two three-story and basement brick houses in Wilson-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs. One cottage, with two lots of ground, on Judson-av., opposite Cypress Hill Cemetery. This propety will pay twelve per cent. One splendid three-story and basement brownstone front house, in Hewes-st., near Lee-av. This house will be sold cheap. It is one of the best houses in the Eastern District, and is admirably adapted for a large family. Houses Nos. 19, 21 and 23 President-st., Brooklyn. A very valuable three-story brick house and three lots of ground on the southerly side of Myrtle-av., between Franklin and Kent avs. A large number of valuable lots, either by the block or single lot, in the immediate vicinity of Lee-av. Church and Union Skating Pond. The above will be sold on easy terms. Apply to
JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Merchants,
Corner of Kent-av., and Hewes-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BLAST FURNACE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; also, on the Ohio Canal. It will be sold separate or in connection with 700 acres mineral lands, located on the same railroad, five miles from the furnace. Parties desirous of examining the property can apply to GEORGE B. DEARDORFF, Canal Dover, Ohio. For terms, &c., address or apply to DAVID THOMAS, Catasauqua, Penn., or THEO STURGES, No. 110 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE FOR SALE—No. 23, on the north side. Lot 28x132. Rogers' lease, $160 a year ground rent. House large, in fine order, with the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR sale, uncommonly cheap; elevated situation, near a ferry in Brooklyn; good neighborhood, in good order, modern improvements and terms very easy. A bargain offered. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD property on the north side of 9th-st., 100 feet west of Broadway. Lot 25x½ block; very desirable for investment, as it will at once command a large rental for business purposes. FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house on Murray Hill, 20 feet by 55 feet deep, with part of the furniture, which is new, situated between the 5th and 6th avs. Apply to the owner, No. 659 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, in a first-class neighborhood in Brooklyn. Contains 13 rooms, and all the modern improvements. Cost $9,000; will be sold for $8,000, part of which can remain. Apply to WELLS & PEASE, No. 48 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID MARBLE STORES on Barclay-st., between Church-st. and College-place, built in a costly and substantial manner, each 25x100. Will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE MODERN built three-story house, No. 54 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, near the Roosevelt-st. Ferry. Will be sold or rented at a low price. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK ENGLISH basement house No. 438 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, with lot and stable in the rear, on Pacific-st. Terms easy. For particulars apply at No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J., BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—Village lots for $10. Farms of one to twenty acres for gardening, fruits, &c. Terms easy. Several 500 acre lots for sale. Send stamp for circular.
B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, and their vicinity, to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NETHERWOOD ESTATE FOR SALE.—This estate, formerly the residence of Mr. Gardner G. Howland, is situated on the banks of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie; contains 264 acres of land, with a river front of nearly a mile, and embraces four building sites, each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.
There are on the premises a mansion house, considerably enlarged by the late occupant, a cottage dwelling, a gardener's house, entrance lodge, stables, green house and grapery, and also farm-house, barns, &c.
The main entrance is over a graveled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign trees. The unusual attractions of the place, the fertility of its soil, its salubrity and its unexceptionable neighborhood, noted for its fine roads, render this estate a most desirable country home for a gentleman of taste and fortune. For terms, apply to
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Executor,
No. 33 University-place.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Terms desirable; ample grounds, covered with grove; ornamental and fruit trees; on the Hudson, unparalleled view; house brick, twenty rooms, modern improvements; carriage, ice and coachman's house; convenient to cars and boats, yet retired. Address J. J. L., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TARRYTOWN—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The house Gothic, 13 rooms and kitchen; the grounds tastefully laid out with all kinds of fruit, about three acres; large barn; view of the Hudson; about 15 minutes from the depôt. If desired, the furniture, carriages, horse and all things for occupation. For particulars, &c., FITTON & JONES, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A country residence of thirty acres of land, gothic house, barn, orchards and grapery. Inquire of JOHN H. MINUSE, Rye.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—CONSISTING of a large house and from 10 to 12 acres of good garden land; must be within 20 miles of New-York, near a depôt, and rent or sell on very moderate terms. Address ALPHA, Station D, Astor-place, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET AT HARLEM—THE COAL YARD on 3d-av., between 124th and 125th sts., for many years conducted by Mrs. C. E. Jenkins, lately deceased. The yard contains six full lots, with office, fences, sheds and all the fixtures, standing. It is the oldest stand in Harlem, and has always done a profitable business. For further particulars as to terms of lease, etc., apply to GEO. B. DRAPER, Executor, 4th-av., between 127th and 128th sts.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-LIGHTED lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT BY THE YEAR—A hall and rooms for the use of the Dry Goods Clerks Early Closing Association; hall to be capable of holding 500 persons; rooms large and suitable for reading and Committee rooms; location between 4th and 18th sts., near Broadway. Address (stating where an interview may be had) the subscriber, No. 197 East Broadway. Per order,
B. EVERETT OSGOOD, Secretary.

WANTED—FOR THREE MONTHS, OR LONGER, by a small family, a house, neatly furnished, in the vicinity of Murray Hill. Best references given, and rent paid in advance if desired. Address O. W., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF FR. MOLLENHAUER,
AT THE GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
(Wallack's old Theatre,)
SATURDAY, Jan. 24,
At which will appear the following
UNPARALLELED ARRAY OF TALENT:
MISS STOCKTON,
The great Prima Donna,
From the Italian Opera, (by the kind permission of Mr. Grau.)
The celebrated American Tenor,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE.
The distinguished Violinist,
Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER.
The unrivaled Flutist,
Mr. F. J. EBEN.
The well-known and much admired Baritone,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
And the celebrated Organist and Pianist,
Mr. A. DAVIS,
who will perform one of his great Solos upon the Alexandre Organ.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8.
Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents; will be sold at Hall & Sons', Beer & Schirmer's, and at the Box Office.
Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra; to be obtained at the Box-Office.
Private Boxes, $5.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON
SATURDAY, Jan. 24, 1863.
First time of
E. H.
Comedie—Vaudeville in one act,
LE CHEVALIER DU GUET,
(The Captain of the Watch.) Comedie Vaudeville in two acts.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN,
OR
ADRIEN'S
LA CHAMBRE D'ILLUSION,
14th-st., near 6th-av.,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
IN
PRESTIDIGITATION AND ILLUSIONS.
See future advertisements and bills.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM,
No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) open from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Classes for Ladies and Misses in the new LIGHT or PARLOR GYMNASTICS, with music and new apparatus, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 1½ o'clock. The regular classes, for Gentlemen and Boys, as heretofore. Send for circulars.
ABNER S. BRADY.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 652 Broadway.—The original panoramas of
THE MISSISSIPPI,
THE WAR,
and SEA OF GALILEE,
EVERY EVENING at 7¾, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

ASTONISHING AND AMUSING.—LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—PROF. S. B. BRITTAN and T. FISKE will continue their lectures and wonderful and amusing experiments at Clinton Hall, (Astor Place,) THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING. Persons coming forward voluntarily from the audience will have their sight, hearing, taste, muscles, perfectly controlled by the operator. Admission, 25 cts. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7½. Classes will be formed for complete instruction THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LANCASTER LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LANCASTER, PENN., FOR SALE—In good working order, with all necessary machinery, and a good variety of small tools, for locomotive or machine manufacture, such as foundry and smith's shop tools, lathe and planar tools, &c., &c., fronting on the Pennsylvania Railroad.
This property will be sold much below its original cost and on easy terms.
For further particulars apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER.
P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms, or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

HAVING A VERY DESIRABLE PATENT in hands, and not cash enough to carry it on, I am desirous of meeting a person with some money, who will take an interest in the patent. Articles wanted in every family and the army and navy. Address R. T. NATHAN, Box No. 2,242 New-York Post-office.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—A CASH-PAYING BUSINESS for sale, or a partner taken. Ill health and business in another city, cause. It is safe, pleasant, respectable and increasing. Pays nearly $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the Institute, southwest corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

CLOTHING STORE FOR SALE—THE stock and fixtures of a neat clothing store in a country town near the City, where a good business can be done with a small capital. The building will be rented or sold. D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

$4,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH this amount, is wanted to take an interest in an established cash jobbing trade down town, in which a profitable investment will be guaranteed. Apply for particulars to B. C. WELLS, No. 50 Dey-st.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.—SEVERAL energetic men wanted as partners, with a capital of $50 to $1,000, to operate in this and adjoining cities and to travel. Profits large and business not laborious. Apply to B. B. STURGES, Office second floor, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

PERMIT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that permits for the construction of vaults will be granted by this Board from and after this date, and until further notice, at the following rates, viz.:
For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively as dwellings, thirty (30) cents per superficial foot.
For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used for business purposes, in connection with dwellings, fifty (50) cents per superficial foot.
For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively for business purposes, seventy-five (75) cents per superficial foot.
All excavations below the surface of the street, whether covered or open, are considered as vaults within the meaning of the ordinance.
The measurement to be paid for is the space to be occupied by the vault (including the walls) outside the building line. No vault can extend beyond the line of the curbstone, or be commenced before a permit is obtained, under the penalties specified in the ordinance relative to the construction of Vaults.
THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: Sewer in Downing-street, from the sewer in Bedford-street to within sixty feet of Bleecker-street; sewer in Bethune-street, from the west line of West-street to the easterly curb line of West-street, and for the construction and alteration of receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort-street, and paving West-street, from Liberty-street to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, both sides of West-street, west side of Washington, from a point one hundred and four feet south of Hammond-street to Little Twelfth-street, both sides of Hammond, Bank, Bethune, West Twelfth, Jane, Horatio and Gansevoort streets, from Washington to West street, and both sides of Gansevoort-street, from West-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet west; both sides of Cortlandt-street, between Greenwich and West streets, and both sides of West-street, between Liberty and the north side of Cortlandt-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 15, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.
Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
The newest and best styles, at low prices
"Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety.
Tool Chests, from $1 to $25.
Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. 229 Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

PATENT CANTERING HORSES—FOR OUTDOOR exercise, at all seasons of the year. The medical faculty have pronounced this the most admirable exercise for health, as it is for amusement. These horses run along the ground propelled by the weight of the rider. Send stamp for an illustrated circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY.
It is a subject of much gratification to Mr. Wheatley that he is able to announce
A PURE AND GENUINE SUCCESS
FOR THE NEW PLAY, and
MISS BATEMAN'S
great impersonation of her new character,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
which has been acknowledged by the voice of the Press and public equal to
HER GREATEST SUCCESS.
It will be repeated EVERY EVENING until further notice, with
MR. J. W. WALLACK, JR., and
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
In their Original Characters.
A few extracts from the opinions of the Daily Press are subjoined:

It is in the pathetic portions of the play that MISS BATEMAN is seen to the best advantage. The fourth and fifth acts are really admirable specimens of intense and consuming emotion. Earlier the situations are feverish, and call for little from the artist except plastic grace. MISS BATEMAN'S appearance is eminently in her favor, and excites the sympathy which the dramatist demands. The performance being thus nicely balanced between gracefulness of posé and power of interpretation, was of course a success. The lady was called out after every act.—*Times.*

It must be an infinite satisfaction for an artist of Miss Bateman's youth and brief career, to find such proofs of the attraction of her name as were displayed last evening at this theatre. The audience which greeted the opening of this, her second New-York engagement during the season, was overflowingly large and cordially enthusiastic. Many opportunities are afforded for the exhibition of those vehement effects of declarations by which Miss Bateman always appeals most strongly to her audiences, and these are employed in a manner which invariably secures the most tumultuous applause. Miss Bateman was called before the curtain at the close of the play, as also were Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., and Mr. Edwin Adams, who assisted her with painstaking fidelity throughout.—*Tribune.*

This play is full of powerful scenes. The rage of the mob in the first act, the curse of Leah in the fourth act, and her pathetic forgiveness of her injuries in the fifth, are as powerful scenes as any in the drama out of Shakespeare. Miss Bateman never appeared to better advantage, in many respects, than in this piece. All her passion and all her power over the sensibilities of her audience were never better displayed than in "Leah." The curse is as thrilling in its way as that of King Lear on his daughters, while the last scene of all is unequaled in its pathetic interest. All of Miss Bateman's critics have admitted her singular influence over the passions, but have denied her ability to move the sympathies. But her best character—Julia, in "The Hunchback"—is noted for its sympathetic power, and Leah is another proof of her rare gifts in purely pathetic scenes. Too great praise cannot be awarded the exquisite mountings and appointments of this piece. The scenes were generally pastoral in their character—cottages, fields of grain, bits of woodland and water—but all were gems. Every detail, the most minute, was attended to. Mr. Wheatley must be congratulated on the reform he has introduced of making star performances as excellent in the matter of scenery, decorations and costumes as are the stock company theatres, that have heretofore made these details a specialty.—*World.*

THE FORSAKEN ONE.—It was a misnomer for Miss Bateman to assume this character last night. So far from forsaking her, the public crowded Niblo's spacious theatre to excess to see the new play.
In the last two acts Miss Bateman exhibits great power, the curse in the churchyard, and the interview with the wife and child of him she had loved, being the most noticeable scenes. The attitude and expression of Miss Bateman, when she overhears Rudolf and his wife converse about her, were most beautiful and affecting.—*Evening Post.*

Out of these simple situations, Miss Bateman manages to educe opportunities of making some startling dramatic points. The first entrance of the Jewess upon the scene, chased by the superstitious and bigoted peasants, the moonlight meeting at the old cross in the wood with her lover, the scene in the ruined old hut, the interview at the cottage, where, seeking Rudolf, she is thrust from his door; the scene in the churchyard, when, looking through the windows of the church, she sees him who should have tied with her, plighting his troth to a rival; the awful curse which follows, and then the return after so many years; another mad and vindictive pursuit by the mob, her rescue by the wife of him she came to slay, the yielding of her fell purpose to the influences of kindness and love, the withdrawal of the curse, the parting and the blessing—are all, as may be supposed, favorable situations for the display of high artistic powers. To say that the opportunities thus offered, and the requisitions they make, are all most adequately met and fulfilled by Miss Bateman, is but to award her the simplest meed of justice.—*Express.*

At the opening of the play she is hunted in upon the stage by an excited and eager crowd of villagers stimulated to abuse or kill her by the malicious representations of the Apostate, who urges on the fierce bigots.
The young girl stands before them, angry, outraged, indignant, her whole soul fired by the sense of injustice, and perplexed with doubt. Fear she has none. Indignation has usurped its place. In the curse scene of the fourth act and the penitential scene at the close, Miss Bateman is very great. That voluble utterance, vehement declamation and quick, eager, interested passion, by which she produces such great effects, are all employed to the utmost advantage. There are situations in "Leah" as powerful as those in any drama, and in these Miss Bateman is so great that she vindicated her claim to stand in the front rank of her profession. She displayed last night in an eminent degree her power to enlist the sympathies. There was a pathos and tenderness about her acting which touched every heart. As a whole the play of "Leah" will be popular and attractive.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—BOARD AND COMFORTABLE apartments, consisting of two bedrooms and sitting room, wanted, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, for three grown persons; or a suite of furnished apartments, with kitchen and servant's room for housekeeping. Apply, stating location, which must be on the west side of the City, and rent, to Box No. 2,565 Post-office. No attention will be paid to letters that do not specify these particulars.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 16 Clinton-street. Very desirable for two single gentleman or a gentleman and wife. References required.

BOARD FOR TWO YOUNG CHILDREN —requiring a first-class private home, is offered by Mrs. King to a party willing to pay liberally. Address O. S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE genteel family, for two ladies and a child three years old; location between 14th and 40th sts., and 6th and 7th avs. Terms must be moderate. References given and required. Address J. B., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT DESIRES a lodging-room, with a fire, and without board, in some respectable family; the east side of the City or vicinity preferred, and below 38th-st. Address ALIQUIS, Station F, for three days.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENTLEMEN, at No. 12 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of apartments, with private table, to let. References required.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Nice fitting corsets at $1; new shaped skirts, best steel, 65 cents; also, misses' waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 13th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP!
In order to effect a great saving in your
HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES,
BUY YOUR TEAS
At 60 cents, 75 cents, and $1 a pound.
Sugars, 10½ cents, and upward.
Flour, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8 and $8 50 per barrel.
Raisins, ¼-box, $1.
Currants, 12½c. per pound.
Best Hams, 10 cents per pound.
Molasses, 40 cents per gallon.
Best New-Orleans Molasses, 50 cents per gallon.
Syrups, 50 to 75 cents per gallon.
Mackerel, Codfish, &c., &c.
Finest Imported WINES and BRANDIES for family use.
Soap, Starch, Oat Meal, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Farina, Assorted Crackers; Java, Mocha, Rio, Maracaibo and St. Domingo Coffees, from 18 cents upward, fresh ground daily; and everything else used in every family.
Call and see for yourselves.
THOS. R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 20, AT Niblo's Theatre, a small pearl OPERA GLASS, (Waldstein maker,) in a blue velvet case. The finder will be suitably rewarded by applying personally or by note to C. H. WINANS, No. 99 West 42d-st., or at No. 1 Centre-st., third floor.

$400 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE STORE of the subscribers, on the night of Wednesday, the 14th instant, about 30 pieces of English Broadcloths, mostly blue. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods.
BOUTON & SMITH, No. 656 Broadway.

LOST—IN BROADWAY, BETWEEN FOURTEENTH and 9th sts., on Monday, 19th inst., a GARNET BREASTPIN, with the owner's name engraved on the back. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 115 9th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK HORSE, ABOUT 16 hands high, 6 years old, a good traveler, and with driving would go fast. Price $200. Inquire at the lumber-yard, 1st-av., corner 39th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Begin at eight.
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY,)
Will be repeated the legitimate five act Comedy, by Sir John Vanbrugh and Colly Cibber, (author of "She Would and She Would Not,") entitled the
PROVOKED HUSBAND;
OR, A
JOURNEY TO LONDON,
Which attracted at its first performance an audience so densely crowded that hundreds were disappointed in obtaining seats.

Lord Townly	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Francis Wronghead	Mr. Gilbert
John Moody	Mr. Geo. Holland
Mr. Manly	Mr. Reynolds
Squire Richard	Mr. Young
Count Basset	Mr. Floyd
Williams	Mr. Turner
Lady Townly	Mrs. Hoey
Jenny	Miss Mary Gannon
Lady Wronghead	Miss Morant
Lady Grace	Miss Madeline Henriques
Trusty	Mrs. John Sefton
Myrtilla	Miss Mary Barrett
Mrs. Motherly	Miss Carman

Saturday—PAULINE (seventh night.)
Monday, (first time this season,) the LADY OF LYONS.
Tuesday—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Wednesday—LOVE AND MONEY.
Box-book open for any of the above evenings from 8 to 4.
In preparation, Morton's Comedy, SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
To be repeated, Central Park, Money, Bosom Friends, Road to Ruin, The Irish Heiress, The Bachelor of Arts, and A Bold Stroke for a Husband.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager........Miss LAURA KEENE
Open at 7, commence at 7¾ o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
in her unrivaled personation of the great Actress of 1690, nightly attracts the most
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
FRIDAY, Jan. 23.
The Comedy entitled,
THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT,
OR THE
WOMAN AND ARTISTE.
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE, the great Actress of 1690 (her original character)........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
To conclude with the Comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
MINNIE........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
With the songs of "I'll be no Submissive Wife," and "There's a Path by the River," written and composed expressly for Mrs. John Wood.
The 3-act Comedy, entitled
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS,
will shortly be produced.
PAUL, (the Pet)........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
In active preparation, a new
FAIRY BURLESQUE,
written and adapted by a popular dramatic author expressly for Mrs. JOHN WOOD, who will sustain the principal character.
During Mrs. JOHN WOODS' engagement
SEATS SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

CONTINUED TRIUMPH
OF
THE BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
who will appear
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW NIGHT
FOR THE LAST TIME,
in the military spectacle of
THE FRENCH SPY,
which must be laid aside on Monday evening for the production of Celeste's most celebrated pantomimic piece,
NARAMATTAH.
The delightful domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER,
with the great character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
in his wonderful impersonation of
PETER PROBITY,
will be presented
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
being hailed nightly by crowded audiences with
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

Under the management of J. G. COLLINS, at
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 BROADWAY, Near Bond-street.
HOUSES CROWDED TO SUFFOCATION.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, 1863.
And EVERY EVENING, until further notice.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
On account of hundreds not being able to obtain admission last week, the musical farce of the
TWO POMPEYS,
will be retained on the programme this week.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

LECTURES.

SHOLL'S LECTURE ON THE ART OF WAR, MILITARY SCIENCES AND FORTIFICATIONS, will be delivered at the Brooklyn Atheneum, THIS EVENING, 23d inst. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8. Admission, 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.
SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION
Will open on THURSDAY, Feb. 5. Address
Rev. A. W. COWLES, President.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. Easy of access from New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage. Second term of present session, January 5 till June 26. AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE—170th-st., corner of Kingsbridge-road.—French is the language of the school. English branches, Spanish, German, classics, preparatory course to West Point. Ample buildings, 30 acres of grounds. Next session on Feb. 1. Circulars at No. 809 Broadway.
LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
For all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge;
For Parents who desire information of good schools;
For representing teachers who wish engagements;
For selling and renting school properties.
⁂ Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular.
References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

A WIDOW LADY WITH THREE CHILDREN, depending entirely upon her own exertions, earnestly solicits employment; she is fully competent, and has had considerable experience in teaching the usual branches of English, with Music, French, Drawing and Italian, for which ample testimonials will be given; she will undertake family sewing, plain and ornamental; can cut and fit children's clothes, for boys or girls, and would otherwise make herself useful in any household where her services could be rendered daily or weekly. Address A. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE of Yale College, who has had experience in teaching, and is well qualified to teach the classics, mathematics and the usual branches of an English education, a position as teacher. Good testimonials given. Address, stating particulars as to salary, &c., F., Post-office Box No. 322 New-London, Conn.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—TO TAKE CHARGE of a young lady, of 14 years, residing an hour's ride from the City. The best of reference as to character and capability to teach French, music and the higher branches of female education will be required. Address, stating terms and when an interview may be had, S. S. T., Box No. 11, New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had experience in teaching music, the higher English branches and the rudiments of French, desires to obtain a situation in a school or private family. Address Miss J., Randolph's Bookstore, corner of Amity-st. and Broadway.

A GOVERNESS WANTED—ONE CAPABLE of giving a thorough English education, and who understands French and music. Apply, either in person or by letter, at No. 85 5th-av.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NOW OR NEVER!
NOW OR NEVER!!!
NOW OR NEVER!!!
The marriage of Charles S. Stratton, known as
GEN. TOM THUMB,
WITH
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
Having been fixed for TUESDAY, Feb. 10, and the little General having determined that she shall never be exhibited after she becomes
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WIFE,
The only possible chance of ever seeing this charming little creature is during
THE NEXT FEW DAYS,
THE NEXT FEW DAYS,
THE NEXT FEW DAYS,
THE NEXT FEW DAYS.
As they intend to start for Europe soon after the consummation of the happy event. Hence, for a few days more, and
ONLY FOR A FEW DAYS,
she may be seen at the Museum, and while fabulous sums are being offered for chances
TO SEE THE GREAT WEDDING,
TO SEE THE GREAT WEDDING,
Everybody can
SEE THE BEAUTIFUL LITTLE BRIDE
SEE THE BEAUTIFUL LITTLE BRIDE
SEE THE BEAUTIFUL LITTLE BRIDE
For the trifling sum of 25 cents, as
SHE WAS ENGAGED TO MR. BARNUM
before she was to Tom Thumb; but as the General is determined she shall not be exhibited after she becomes his wife, this is
POSITIVELY THE LAST OPPORTUNITY
To see the charming little creature.
HER MORNING LEVEES FROM 10 TILL 12
are much less crowded and more comfortable for
LADIES, CHILDREN, AND FAMILIES,
whose only object is to see her and the other living curiosities.
HER AFTERNOON AND EVENING LEVEES
are accompanied by
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
in the Lecture-Room. She is seen in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
The most diminutive man ever known, making
THE SMALLEST PAIR
Of human beings ever seen on the face of the globe.
TOGETHER, WEIGHING ONLY 54½ POUNDS.
Miss WARREN'S WARDROBE is so extensive that she appears in a different dress every day, and in a chaste selection of her splendid jewels, always including her magnificent
DIAMOND "ENGAGEMENT RING,"
which she kindly exhibits to her visitors.
Also, to be seen at all hours every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
DION BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PHANTOM,
Which has been prepared with great expense and care,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Miss EMMA BELL, Vocalist, her first appearance.
Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears in his inimitable songs at each performance.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, THE 24th,
TO-MORROW, there will be a
MORNING DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE,
at 12 o'clock, to accommodate the
THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN
who, being out of school, will rush to the Museum
TO SEE MISS WARREN
before she retires from public life. Let all who wish to avoid the great crowds remember this. The same Drama will be played AFTERNOON and EVENING.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
OF BROOKLYN.
THIRD CONCERT
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG	Soprano
Mr. LETSCH	Trombone

and the full Orchestra of the Society.

Mr. THEODORE EISFELD	Conductor

Non-subscribers tickets at One Dollar, will be sold on day of Concert.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,
UNDER NIAGARA.
Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS, Boston. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., Mason Brothers'. The ONLY INSTRUMENTS of their class which have ever been awarded a GOLD MEDAL. Twenty-six first premiums have been awarded them within six years, and they have NEVER FAILED to take the first premiums wherever exhibited. Comparing one of these harmoniums with "church organs of moderate size and power," the judges of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, Boston, (composed of some of the most eminent musicians of that musical city,) said: "In volume of sound and extent of combination, it MORE THAN EQUALS THEM;" pronouncing it, also, "FAR IN ADVANCE of any that have heretofore been manufactured of its kind."
The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as THALBERG, WILLIAM MASON and SATTER, pianists; MORGAN and ZUNDEL, organists; BRADBURY, ROOT, LOWELL MASON, and many others.
Prices $50 to $400 each, and the same whether ordered from New-York or Boston. Every instrument fully warranted.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.
B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.
Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.
Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by
G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE—THE ORGAN in the French Church, corner of Franklin and Church sts. It has two sets of keys, two octaves of pedals, and twenty-one stops, in an elegant bronzed case, fifteen feet wide, eight feet deep, and eighteen feet high. It has new gilt metal front speaking-pipes; organ built by the subscriber, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
HENRY ERBEN, No. 172 Centre-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, the Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of superior second-hand Pianos; also, fine-toned new instruments of light elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, grand action, made in best manner, at lowest prices. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st., west of B'y.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW STYLE Piano Fortes, for two hundred and ten dollars, for sale at No. 726 Broadway. Warranted perfect in every particular.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, UPRIGHT, BOUDOIR and squares, at $60, $80, $100, $125, $175, $200, $225, $300. Best and cheapest. For sale by CHAMBERS, at the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—A REGULAR meeting of the Dry Goods Clerks Early Closing Association will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 814 Broadway, on FRIDAY ENENING, Jan. 23, at 7½ o'clock. Let every Dry Goods Clerk be present.
B. EVERETT OSGOOD, Secretary.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Important News from North Carolina.

The Rebel Pickets Driven in at Kinston.

Gen. Foster's Force Said to be Sixty Thousand Strong.

Demonstrations Against Wilmington and Weldon Expected.

Gunboat Reconnoissance of Fort Caswell.

Movements in Tennessee and Mississippi.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

We have received files of rebel papers from Richmond and other points, as late as the 20th inst., from which we make the subjoined important extracts:

MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The following is just received from Kinston, N. C., dated to-day:

The enemy drove in our pickets yesterday, eighteen miles below, and are supposed to be in strong force in advance. They are building bridges over Cove Creek. It is doubtless a feint to cover their movement on Wilmington, or, perhaps, Weldon. The Federals are 60,000 strong, and have twenty days' rations. It is thought BUTLER will now take the chief command.

The Yankee gunboats attacked Fort Carroll day before yesterday, but without result.

A fight is expected here (Kinston) within three days.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Jan. 16.

The United States steamer *Columbia* is ashore at Masonboro' Inlet, and her commander, (COUTHNEY,) twelve officers and twenty-eight men, surrendered to Col. LAMB to-day. Col. LAMB kept off four blockaders, coming to the assistance of the *Columbia*. The prisoners are expected here in the morning.

There is nothing definite or further of the advance of the enemy from Newbern.

We had a heavy gale last night, and the rain ceased at mid-day.

No tidings of the Yankee fleet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 17.

Sixteen prisoners of the Yankee steamer *Columbia's* crew have arrived in town this evening, and will leave, under charge of a guard, for Goldsboro' to-night.

It is reported that the *Columbia* has been burnt by our troops.

There are but two blockading steamers off this bar to-night.

All quiet along the coast.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Jan. 19.

Information has been received here that the Ericsson iron-clads *Montauk* and *Passaic* are now in Beaufort Harbor, N. C., waiting for ammunition. Two other formidable iron-clad steamers are undoubtedly on their way to join them. The two coming are turret-bearing monsters, and are understood to be called the *Nahant* and *Patapsco*. There can be little doubt as to their destination.

THE EXPECTED ATTACK ON WILMINGTON.

Gen. WHITING, the rebel Commander at Wilmington, believing that the expedition fitting out in North Carolina is intended for that place, has issued the following address to the citizens:

HEADQUARTERS WILMINGTON, Jan. 14, 1863.

To the Citizens of Wilmington:

I have once and again advised the people about their families and property in case of an attack on the city. Many, however, who were driven off by the fever, confiding either in the supineness of the enemy, or the strength of the defence, have returned with their families, and to my great regret there are now many women and children in the city.

It is my duty to inform you of my belief that, within a very few days—perhaps three—the enemy will appear in force to attack this place by land and water.

While I am confident we shall beat them, I must repeat that an attack will be likely to cause much distress, privation, perhaps even peril, to women, children and non-combatants, whose presence must always embarrass. Should God so order it that we fall before superior force, or unexpected disaster, their lot will be infinitely worse. In every respect it is best that such should retire while they have opportunity.

It should be remembered that, when the enemy are before the place, military necessity must take precedence of all interests, even those of humanity.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
W. H. C. WHITING,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to run the blockade of Charleston on the 19th of January. A vessel supposed to be the steamer *Huntress*, ladened with 400 bales of cotton, endeavored to get out, but failed to do so, and was burnt off the mouth of the Swash channel last night.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The Confederate bearer of dispatches, recently captured off this port, is Maj. REID SANDERS. He attempted to run the blockade in a small sailing vessel.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

Eight deserters from the Yankee fleet off St. Augustine, Florida, arrived here to-day.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Jan. 17.

Eight Yankee prisoners, captured near St. Augustine, by Capt. DIXON's guerrillas, arrived this evening at Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, under charge of Capt. S. W. MAYES. Among the prisoners are a Provost-marshal and Sutler and three merchants. The party were mounted on borrowed horses, and were on a visit to a sugar boiling in the vicinity of the ancient city. The horses are valuable. The prisoners will be sent to Gen. BEAUREGARD.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

TULLAHOMA, Friday, Jan. 16.

The enemy, numbering 40,000, has occupied his original position before Murfreesboro, with a great scarcity of provisions. He is repairing the railroad, but making no preparation for an advance. The weather is bitter cold, and a snow-storm prevailing.

MOBILE, Sunday, Jan. 18.

The *Advertiser and Appeal* has received the following official dispatch:

TULLAHOMA, Jan. 17.

To Gen. S. B. Buckner:

Gen. WHEELER, with a portion of his cavalry brigade, after having burned the railroad bridge in the enemy's rear, rushed for the Cumberland River, where he intercepted and captured four large transports, destroyed three with all the supplies, and boarded one to carry off 400 paroled prisoners. Being hotly pursued by a gunboat, he attacked, captured and destroyed her, with her whole armament.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Jan. 17.

ROSECRANS has sent the Confederate officers captured at Murfreesboro to Alton, Ill., there to be closely confined, in consequence of the recent proclamation of President DAVIS, denying paroles to Federal officers.

Gen. MITCHELL has issued an order at Nashville, commanding the destruction of the property of Col. McCANN, a partisan ranger, for destroying a train of cars on the Nashville and Chattanooga road. The order also declares that all property of any rebel sympathizer found within one mile of where such outrage is committed by guerrillas shall be destroyed by fire.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* says that the Abolitionists who came down to take Vicksburgh, having signally failed to effect anything, turned their attention, on their retreat, to marauding, pillaging and committing outrages of the gravest nature. At Mr. JOE WILLIS' place, at Eagle Bend, they burned the gin-house, quarters, and all the buildings on the place, killed and took off all the stock, and murdered the only negro left on the place. At Mr. KIGER's place, (Buena Vista,) they found only a German woman, with two servants. She succeeded in preventing them from burning the house, but they took the earrings from her ears, the finger rings from her fingers, and almost the clothing from her back, not leaving her a change of anything. At Mrs. DALL's place, on the Louisiana shore, opposite the Tennessee Landing, they robbed all the white residents of the place, and most of the negroes, of everything they possessed, not even leaving them a chicken on the place, or anything movable in the house. Other outrages committed by them are so sickening that we refrain from reciting them. During their stay they endeavored to entice all the negroes to go with them, but only three went from the place. The troops that committed these outrages were from the transport *Champion*, Capt. MALLOY.

At the plantation of MATT JOHNSON they pillaged and destroyed everything. Two of their boats stopped at this place all day, and, it is said, were engaged in taking on cotton which belonged to our Government, that they learned was stored at Johnson's mill, only six miles from the river. There is scarcely an inhabited plantation along the river that has not suffered as severely as those we have alluded to above.

The Jackson *Appeal* says that the progress of the enemy in North Mississippi seems not only to have been checked, but we have reason to believe that he has fallen back to most of the positions he originally held on the line of the Charleston Railroad. With the exception, perhaps, of his advance to Holly Springs—which he [illegible] by VAN DORN—this is undoubtedly the case. On the line of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad he has no troops this side of Memphis, and our people are entirely free from his [illegible].

The Yankee cavalry ascended the western shore of the Mississippi a few days ago to within nine miles of Port Hudson, committing their usual depredations.

THE DEFENCE OF VICKSBURGH.

The following is the order of Gen. PEMBERTON, in command of the Department of the Mississippi, complimenting the troops for their recent gallant defence of Vicksburgh. The compliment is richly merited:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA, VICKSBURGH, Jan. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.—The Lieutenant-General commanding the Department desires to express to the troops of this command his high appreciation of their recent gallant defence of this important position. All praise is due them, not alone for so bravely repulsing the renewed assaults of an enemy vastly superior in numbers, but equally for the cheerful and patient endurance with which they have submitted to the hardships and exposure incident to ten successive days and nights of watchfulness in the trenches, rendered imperatively necessary by the close proximity of the opposed armies. While all have performed their duties with benefit to their country and honor to themselves, still, as must ever be the case in war, fortune has bestowed her opportunities unequally. To those who, by her favor, held the posts of honor, by their own resolute courage availed themselves of their opportunities, especial thanks are due; and it will be the pride and agreeable duty of the Lieutenant-General Commanding to claim for them from their country the distinction and honor they have so fully deserved.

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK, ETC.

From the Richmond Examiner.

A lady, writing to the editors of this paper from Portsmouth, gives some interesting particulars in regard to the proceedings of the Yankees and their negro brethren, on the 1st January, in celebration of King ABRAHAM's Emancipation Proclamation. At an early hour on the appointed day, the negroes, in large crowds, began to assemble in Queen-street, Norfolk. There was a grand display of dress from the dirt-begrimmed to the most flashy silk. In a short time the marshals made their appearance, dressed in full uniform, *cap-a-pie*, with long blue sashes looped up with red and white. They were all mounted on fine looking steads, which had been loaned by ABRAHAM's chosen officers. The chief marshal was a huge negro of gingerbread color, known in the city by the name of WELTON. He wore a cap made of red, white and blue silk, trimmed with gilt braid. He is one of the most insolent rascals in the place, and asserted that, when the "rebels left, they carried all of the ladies away with them, and those who now remain in the place are the women of the town."

It is said that this negro is encouraged in his insolence by that prototype of Beast BUTLER, Gen. VIELE, who is known as the "*polished snake.*" Eighteen hacks were drawn up in front of WELTON's house, when the women, some dressed in white, and some in Union colors, were handed in. In a few minutes thereafter an old beef wagon was drawn up by two half-starved horses. This wagon was decorated with secession flags. No sooner had this gay equipage halted, than eight or ten negro women, dressed in white flounced Swiss muslin, all garlanded up, and their heads adorned with red, white and blue ribbons, jumped into the wagon, tore the flags down, spit and stamped upon them, and gave three cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. One of the sable marshals then took the Confederate flag, trailed it in the dust, while the women walked on it, and sung:

"JOHN BROWN is dead, but his work is still going on,
We'll hang JEFF. DAVIS on a sour apple tree!"

The procession of about 500 then marched down to Main-street, where it was joined by another, and both proceeded to the residence of Gen. VIELE, and, halting, gave three cheers for the General and his wife, who made their appearance immediately. The General then addressed his fellow-citizens as follows:

"My friends, I am happy to see such an immense crowd this morning, but far happier to proclaim you a free and independent people—true and loyal citizens of the United States Government. I hope you will all behave yourselves as become citizens of the United States Government, which will ever protect you."

Mrs. VIELE, who was standing to the left of her husband, was dressed in a white cambric dress, flounced to the waist, and a black hat with several long black plumes.

The procession then proceeded to the Fair grounds, thence to the burying-ground, where they had a mock funeral, burying JEFF. DAVIS. Thus ended the grand celebration.

The same correspondent says that Mrs. VIELE recently issued an order that no "*woman* should cross the ferry without a permit," in consequence of her being *looked* at by some ladies who were crossing at the same time.

The number of Abolitionists about Suffolk is supposed to be about ten or fifteen thousand. Of late, but few depredations have been committed upon the citizens living west of that place. All the churches in Suffolk are used by the Yankee Chaplains.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The following proceedings took place in the rebel Senate on the 19th inst.:

Mr. SIMMS, of Kentucky, submitted a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the military authorities in Petersburgh and Lynchburgh, Va., have seized and impressed for public use, flour and other articles of value, the property of private citizens.

After some debate the resolution was adopted.

Mr. SIMMS also introduced the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

1. That the right of protection to life, liberty and property, is the right inviolable of every citizen of the Confederate States, and that his right is made sacred by the highest guarantees of the Constitution, and that neither Congress nor the Executive, nor any officer or agent of any of the Departments of this Government, have power in any manner and under any pretence whatsoever to impair, interfere with, or destroy this inherent and inviolable right.

2. That the right to hold and possess property is a right guaranteed to every citizen of the Confederate States, by the Constitution thereof, and the right to defend the same and his domicil from unlawful invasion, seizure or conversion, shall not be impaired or questioned, and that all seizures or impressments of such property, by any officer or agent of this Government, are in violation of the plainest provisions of the Constitution, are destructive of the most sacred rights of the citizen, and an unwarranted breach of the plighted faith of the Government, to the citizen thereof, and are therefore void.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DARGAN, of Alabama, introduced a bill to prohibit Quartermasters and others from speculating.

Mr. DARGAN stated that the object of the bill was to punish Quartermasters, Commissaries and Transportation Agents for abuses in their Departments. He moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Quartermaster's Department, and printed. Agreed to.

Mr. DARGAN also introduced a bill for the relief of Collectors and all receiving officers and agents of the Government. The chief object of the bill is to relieve said officers from the consequences of default when that default is caused by the reception of counterfeit notes prior to the 1st of September last. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. FOOTE preferred, in lieu of retaliatory measures, as suggested by the resolutions, that an attempt should be made to stop the shedding of blood by a movement to bring about peace. It would strengthen the friends of peace at the North, and, perhaps, have the effect of producing a state of things so much desired, notwithstanding the opposition of the Abolition Party. He signified his intention to offer resolutions hereafter—not for the purpose of yielding one inch of ground to the North—but to throw the entire responsibility upon the Lincoln Government if these scenes of blood are to continue.

Mr. CLOPTON offered a series of joint resolutions relating to the conduct of the existing war, and the late proclamation of the President of the United States. The resolutions contemplate the delivery of captured Federal officers to the State Governments for trial.

Mr. DARGAN, of Alabama, took the ground that Powers at war must retaliate. The resolutions contemplated the turning over of captured officers to the State Governments, and to let them be punished according to their laws. He did not think that was correct; but suggested that the Government should take the responsibility itself.

Mr. LYONS, of Virginia, suggested that the Government had no power to turn these captured officers over to the States. Nor was there any necessity for the resolution, since the President has said in his Message he will do it unless prevented by Congress. He favored the passage of a law prohibiting such a course, and repose the power of retaliation entirely in the hands of the Government.

Mr. FOOTE was proceeding to make some remarks, when—

Mr. PERKINS, of Louisiana, moved that the House go into Secret Session. The motion was lost—yeas, 25; nays, 40.

Mr. LYONS regained the floor. When an officer was captured, if there was cause for retaliation, we might retaliate upon him; if not, we were bound to exchange him. They could not, by any law of nations, when captured by one Government, be turned over to another Government for trial. He would prefer that any officer captured in any State after the promulgation of that proclamation, should be instantly hung; not subject him to the uncertainties of a trial by jury.

Mr. KENNER, of Louisiana, called the attention of the House to the fact that this portion of the President's Message was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. That Committee was now prepared to report. He moved, as instructed by the Committee, that the House now go into secret session for the purpose of receiving that report.

The motion was agreed to, and the House went into secret session.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The rates of [illegible] We give the [illegible] quotations for gold, [illegible] $1 40, buying; and $1 50, selling; sterling exchange, $2 [illegible] 40.

The Wheat market remains unchanged, with rates at $[illegible]. Corn at [illegible] $3 50. Tobacco is still held at very high figures.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is conjectured that the storm on the coast has disarranged the plans of the Federals, and prevented their advance from Newbern.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Jan. 2[illegible] says a new financial scheme is presented by Mr. G. A. CHANDLER, which proposes an amendment of the Constitution, legalizing the issue of notes to be legal tender during the war and five years thereafter; and proposes the purchase of the whole cotton crop of the Confederate States, the present crop to be purchased at from ten to fifteen cents per pound.

Judge HOLT died in Augusta on the 14th inst.

Flour is selling in Charleston at $40 per barrel; in Mobile at $60.

Gen. W. [illegible] is the People's candidate for next Governor of Virginia.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Mr LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. DAVID TURPIE, elected United States Senator from the State of Indiana.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented the petition of A. S[illegible] and others, asking relief for the widow of THOMAS GREGG, the original inventor of iron-clad vessels.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) presented numerous petitions, praying for an act to prevent the sale of adulterated liquors.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept a title to League Island until Congress shall so direct.

Mr. COWAN moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Motion rejected by yeas 12, nays 25.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from two daughters of the late Commodore RENSHAW, and from two sisters of the late Commander WAINWRIGHT, both of whom were killed in the engagement at Galveston, asking for a pension.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior relative to a diversion of certain unexpended balances of appropriations for the Indian tribes of Oregon and Washington Territories.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of publishing monthly the names of all officers of the army who are absent on leave, with the date of the leave of absence and by whom such leave of absence was granted.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the bill to amend the act to establish the grade of line officers in the navy.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said the bill was to revise the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy. Congress had passed one bill last year, and now, after having legislated out or relieved certain officers, we were here about to shift them back again, and the bill provided for an increase of rank, so as to make places for so many of these men as might be restored.

The morning hour having expired, on motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) the joint resolution to annul the treaties with the Sioux Indians for their late outrages in Minnesota, was taken up. He offered a bill as a substitute for the resolution and for the House bill to indemnify the State of Minnesota for losses sustained. The substitute provides—first, that all treaty stipulations with the Sioux engaged in the late massacre in Minnesota be abrogated and annulled; second, that the annuities that would be due to these Indians, amounting to $100,000, be paid over immediately to certain commissioners for the present relief of those families which suffered most, not over $200 to be paid to any one family; third, that three commissioners be appointed, to hold their sittings in Minnesota, to take evidence on and investigate all claims for damages from Indian outrages, and make full returns to the Secretary of the Interior by the 1st of December next.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) was in favor of adhering to the House bill, which provided for the abrogation of the treaties, and appropriated $1,500,000 for indemnification for the removal of the Indians.

After some discussion the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) called up the bill to reimburse the State of Minnesota for her expenses incurred in defending the State against Indian outrages. He had read a telegram from the Governor of Minnesota, stating that the amount necessary to reimburse the State would be $350,000. The bill passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the bill to provide for the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers, and promote the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army. He referred to one clause of the bill, increasing the commutation of rations in hospital from 18 to 30 cents, and said the object of the bill was to restore the sick soldiers as speedily as possible.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) was glad there was one section in the bill which did not increase the rank and pay of some officer. But he could see no cause for suffering in the hospitals. Congress had appropriated large amounts, all that was asked for by the Government; and he was willing to appropriate more, if necessary. But he could not see how the object was to be obtained by increasing the rank and pay of half a dozen officers.

Mr. WILSON said the soldier was entitled to one ration, but he often needed little comforts and delicacies, and the Surgeon-General had recommended the increase of the commutation to thirty cents, which, in accordance with a diet-table, he had found to be very beneficial.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked if it was true that the feeding of sick soldiers in the hospitals had been let out by contract.

Mr. RICE said it was not true.

Mr. FESSENDEN said they appropriated over five millions for the very purpose of promoting the comfort of the soldiers in hospitals, and they had appropriated for ice and other comforts $120,000 for the coming year.

Mr. RICE, although a member of the Military Committee, was opposed to all these bills for an increase of rank and pay. He had been able to get no accurate information from any department of the Government as to the number of men in the army or in the hospitals. They sent here estimates for 1,200,000 men, and some of them were for 1,500,000 men. But none of them could tell within fifty per cent. what the real number was. They were always asking for an increase of rank and pay. The cry was for money, money, money, and none of them could tell what for. There seemed to be no order in the departments at all. The department estimated that there were as many sick in the regiments as in the hospitals; and yet they made no extra commutation for those in the field. He mentioned this to show the want of attention and judgment in the departments. The Senate had called for information in vain. He did not propose to be the mere tool of the departments, giving money, money all the time, without knowing what it was for. Unless he was more enlightened, he had made up his mind to vote against all these appropriations, when none of the Departments could give us the first intelligent item on the subject—not one. When we had men in office who understood their duties, and could occasionally give us a victory—he would not ask too much, but occasionally—perhaps he would give them his votes. But now it was money all the time, and we got nothing but evil in return.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said the object of the bill, according to its title, was very laudable, and one which he would do everything to promote. But even at the price of 18 cents per ration, persons had made great fortunes by feeding sick soldiers. He did not think the object could be attained by this bill. If the present regulations were properly carried out, there would be no necessity of further legislation.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said the first section would increase the annual expenses $3,9[illegible]2,000, and it would fix the value of a ration all over the country, when its value now depends entirely on locality, and thus would make another addition to the expenses.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) believed that there were great abuses in feeding sick soldiers, and there was great complaint by the friends of the soldiers. In some cases the meat set before the sick soldiers was not fit to eat, and he believed that many had actually died from lack of proper food. In the convalescent camp, not three miles from this city, there were on last Sunday sick soldiers without food which they could eat, without beds to lie upon, without blankets to cover them, and without fire to keep them from freezing. Many things sent to this city for the soldiers had been stolen, and sold.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that many things were sent here without proper direction, or anybody to attend to them, and many of them were sold for freight. As to the convalescent camp spoken of, he knew it was not a well-managed camp. There had eighty thousand men passed through that camp, and there were about twelve thousand men there now. It was not under the control of the Medical Department at all, but under the control of Gen. HEINTZELMAN. The increase of the commutation ration was based on an experiment, the Surgeon-General showing it to be beneficial to the health of the soldier and facilitating his recovery. He believed that the service needed all the officers provided for [illegible], and more too, if [illegible] could be had. We had now about five thousand surgeons, and the bill provides for twenty more, and forty assistant surgeons in the regular army, and [illegible] surgeons and five hundred assistants in the volunteers. We are now employing fifteen hundred surgeons who are not [illegible]. The Government [illegible] surgeons, and if they could get [illegible] more [illegible].

The Senate then went into Executive Session, at the end of which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported a bill providing for the appointment of a Deputy Register of the Treasury, with a salary of $2,[illegible] per annum, and extending for two years from date the provision for the appointment of Assistant Secretaries of War, as their terms will soon expire.

Mr. STEVENS said that the Committee on Ways and Means had received a letter from L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register of the Treasury, stating that owing to physical labor and other causes, he has rheumatic paralysis in his right hand, and therefore that he is unable to discharge his official duties. He asks Congress to appoint a Deputy Register. The bill was introduced in accordance with this request.

The bill was amended by making the salary of the Deputy Register $2,000 per annum, and limiting the continuation of the Assistant Secretaries to one year from date.

The bill was then passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

A number of amendments [illegible] (which are subsequently to be voted upon in the House) authorizing the Secretary to [illegible] such terms as he may deem most advisable for the lawful money of the United States, or [illegible] the certificates of indebtedness, that may at any time be issued, or for any of the Treasury notes heretofore issued under the provisions of [illegible].

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to amend by making [illegible] as, he said, [illegible] of the direct [illegible] increasing [illegible] money [illegible] Western interests. He had always [illegible]. He now opposed it, because every dollar of new issue operated [illegible] the West [illegible] protection to New-England manufactures. [illegible] paid in coin, the price [illegible] paper money increases, and the price of coin enters into the price of the article upon which [illegible] money tax. The consumer pays it. For instance, the importer purchases one dollar's worth of goods in England. When he enters them for consumption he pays 30 per cent. duty. Thus he adds to the original purchase, making $1 30. He also adds the difference in exchange, [illegible] per cent., making, with the first cost and duty, $1 99. On this sum he charges his profit of [illegible] per cent., or 19 cents, which makes $2 19. On this sum the retailer adds his profit of 20 per cent., or 32 cents, making the cost to the consumer of $2 51. Thus, under the present tariff and paper-money system, the manufacturer gets an actual protection of 150 per cent. Do you wonder that the manufacturers of Massachusetts divide their regular 10 per cent., and from 20 to 65 per cent. extra on the 1st of January? The Naumkeag Mills of Salem divided 60 per cent. extra, and the Pepperill Mills at Biddeford, Me., divided 50 per cent. extra. Many other mills divided large extras at the same time. Do you wonder that certain persons in Massachusetts want the war to continue for selfish purposes? These and other facts show how the agricultural interests are impoverished, and how the life-blood is sucked by these manufacturing vampires from the veins of labor, through a high tariff and an inconvertible paper money. Agriculture gets no protection. Its surplus above domestic consumption seeks a foreign market, and receives no benefit from prohibitive or protective tariffs, or from an inflated currency. Hence agricultural products do not rise. Let this process go on a few years, and the wealth of the West will be transferred to the pockets of New-England monopolists and capitalists. This is a poor way to sustain the credit of a Government which depends on taxes, confidence and Union. It is a poor return for the patriotic devotion of the West to the Republic. If such a policy prevail, it will increase and not mitigate the feeling in the West against New-England. I speak this in warning and earnest devotion to the whole Union.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) remarked, as the gentleman from Ohio was a distinguished leader of the other side of the House, it was perhaps necessary to say that it was almost the unanimous conclusion that the interest on the permanent debt should be paid in coin. If this feature of the bill were stricken out, whence would the Treasury procure coin for this purpose?

Mr. COX's amendment was rejected.

The second section was amended so as to authorize the Secretary to issue four hundred millions in Treasury Notes, the interest not exceeding six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, and the principal payable any time after three years from date; such notes receivable for internal duties, and all debts and demands due to the United States, except imports, nothing in this section to be construed to authorize any additional issue of legal-tender notes.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the third section of the bill providing for the issue of three hundred millions of legal-tender notes, saying that on this subject the Administration was divided against itself. In these days, when loyalty to the Administration only is deemed loyalty to the country, those who support the Administration are in a somewhat strange position. The President says the currency is already too much inflated, prices are beyond their real value, and the general interests of the country suffer. He had expected to hear something from the Committee of Ways and Means about that message.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) did not know that it was exactly fair to expect every member to support everything emanating from every member of the Government. He might quote a familiar maxim—"As the times change, we change with them;" and he would further say, when the measures came before the Committee they would give them a careful and deliberate consideration. According to their best judgment, and all the information they could obtain from men of experience, they had come to the conclusion that there was no way to get along except by giving the Secretary this power. The message had been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and when they got time to consider and report on it, he had no doubt they would express their opinions frankly and explicitly. The bill before the Committee should be judged on its own merits.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said they should consider themselves most unfortunate that the President had not issued a proclamation declaring this system of finance to be established as a matter of financial necessity. He did not doubt that the majority of the House would have supported him in so doing. [Laughter.] Or if he had issued a proclamation altering the names of the months, or the number of the days in the week to ten, after the manner of the French revolution, we should have got a majority to sanction it on the plea of necessity, which was the ground of everything. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) expressed regret that the gentleman should indulge in remarks of that kind. The President was the last man to be charged with attempts to exercise arbitrary power. The gentleman must know it, and he thanked God that the great mass of the people believed it. He warned the gentleman, now in high feather, at the recent successes obtained under false pretences, that "the triumph of the wicked was short." [Laughter.] He desired to read from the Constitution.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—What right has the gentleman to read from the Constitution? [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVEJOY read the duties of the President in answer to factious carping, and to show that the President had not sought to influence legislation.

Mr. PENDLETON said, from what had just occurred, that they had another verification of the Scriptural truth: "The wicked flee when no man pursueth." He contended that such a message as the one sent by the President was unwarranted by the Constitution.

After further proceedings Mr. PENDLETON's amendment was rejected.

A new section was adopted, that after the 1st of March, 1863, the coupons of all bonds of the United States heretofore issued, or which may be issued, under this act, may at any time thirty days before they become due, be received for customs as coin under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

The Committee, before completing action on the clause taxing banks, laid the bill aside.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) then addressed the Committee. He said it was the duty of the statesman not only to crush the rebellion, but to cement the Union. This canal would revive the idea of National unity—the grand and sublime idea which had inspired the vast and sublime efforts of the people to restore the National unity. This canal would be an East and West Mississippi. He spoke of the unqualified devotion of the West to the Union. There were rebels in the West, and elsewhere, who were seeking to alienate the West from the East. To this traitorous band was addressed the proclamation of the rebel Gen. BRAGG. How the West responded, the rebels learned at the mouths of the cannon at Murfreesboro. The soldiers of the East and the West, fighting together on many a glorious and sanguinary field, would, with their blood, cement a union and a nationality so strong and deep that no sectional appeal could ever shake the loyalty of the glorious band of loyal States. The West would regard as traitors alike those who suggested a peace with any portion of the Mississippi in rebel hands, and those who suggested a Union, with patriotic, brave New-England left out. The Northern frontier must be defended. And this canal is the cheapest and best means of defending it. While the Atlantic shore is protected by three thousand miles of ocean, by forts and fortifications from Maine to Florida, and by a navy which cost hundreds of millions, the Northern frontier, not less important, is entirely defenceless, and within easy cannon range for hundreds of miles of a foreign territory. The Northwest cheerfully pays her proportion for the defence of the Atlantic, and will pay further the large appropriations now required. But we ask in justice that the Northern frontier should be secured. He then read a memorial from Ex-President FILLMORE and others, showing the exposed condition of Lake Erie, and showed that the lakes, by the Canadian canals, were accessible to the British gunboats, and that the lake cities and commerce were exposed to destruction. This canal will enable us to place our gunboats on the lakes. He read a letter from Admiral POWERS, showing that we had now afloat more than fifty gunboats which could pass from the lakes to the ocean by this canal. He then presented the important usual, commercial and agricultural interests thus seeking protection. Fifty-eight millions of bushels of breadstuffs were shipped from Chicago during the past year. The commerce of the lakes was at least four hundred millions per annum. [illegible] committed *felo-de-se*, [illegible] and kept the peace between Europe and America, and this enlarged canal is the cheapest mode of defending the lakes. The whole cost of the canal is thirteen millions of dollars. This will turn the Mississippi into the lakes, and unite forever the East and the West. Every dollar thus expended in defence cheapens transportation. The capacity of the proposed Illinois Canal will be twelve times that of the Erie Canal. The largest steamers which navigate the Mississippi will steam directly to Lake Michigan. These grand results cost only thirteen millions. It will rapidly pay for itself, and will be a grand national highway. It will add to the taxable property of the Union as much as the Erie Canal has done. It will give stability to our Government, and add to the national wealth. It will increase both our ability to borrow money and to pay it.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

IMPORTANT NAVAL NEWS.

The Seagoing Qualities of our Monitors Proved.

THE WEEHAWKEN TESTED IN THE LATE GALE.

There was much anxiety felt in naval circles in this City, yesterday, to hear from the iron-clads *Nahant* and *Weehawken*, which left here on Sunday. The suspense was relieved by the receipt of a telegram from Capt. RODGERS, of the *Weehawken*, informing of his safe arrival. From information received from another source, it is probable that the *Nahant* and *Lackawanna* have sheltered themselves behind the Delaware Breakwater. It will be seen that the *Weehawken* proved her seaworthiness by successfully weathering one of the severest gales on record. The importance of this experience is inestimable, and the thanks of the country are due to Capt. RODGERS for having overcome the prejudices of the sailors, and for having the courage thus to test the only matter which remained to be proved—the seagoing qualities of our Monitors. Verily, this is an important event, and its influence on our foreign relations cannot but be beneficial.

The following is the telegram from Capt. RODGERS:

"We have arrived safely and all well. On Tuesday about 2 P. M., had to cast off from the *Boardman* for *her* safety. Weather very threatening. She ran back toward the Delaware Breakwater. Had a hard storm from northeast on Tuesday night, waves above 30 feet high. Vessel made excellent weather and very little motion. When the *Boardman* left I refused a tow from the *Iroquois*; I am now sure, wisely. Yesterday when the gale had abated took a tow-line from the *Iroquois*. Deranged her machinery, cast off, and came in alone. *Iroquois* came in under steam and is now here."

A GREAT FLEET ABOUT TO DEPART.

While New-York was busy, other Navy-yards were not idle last week. The following squadron of fast steamers has been sent off or commissioned to go, within a few days, on most important business:

Vessel.	Rate.	
Lackawanna	Steam Corvette	Navy Built.
Iroquois	Gunboat	Navy Built.
Sacramento	Large Corvette	Navy Built.
Pawnee	Gunboat	Navy Built.
Monongahela	Gunboat	Navy Built.
Ticonderoga	Gunboat	Preparing.

These are all new fast vessels, and only one of them, the *Pawnee*, was ever at sea before. The *Ladonna*, *Hendrick Hudson* and other useful purchased vessels are also sent away. The work to be performed by these ships, and the fleet whose names were printed some days since, will soon be heard of.

The Iron-Clads Nahant and Weehawken.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 22.

A letter from Lewes, Del., reports that the iron-clads *Nahant* and *Weehawken* are at anchor in the Roadstead. The letter is dated the 20th inst.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. DELEVAN, Street Inspector—

SIR: Is the man really dead that gathers ashes in Twenty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues? If so, please send us another.

Five days in succession have we carried out our ash barrels, and as often brought them in at night unemptied, or had them upset in the gutters, and the barrels stolen. And these omissions occur quite often.

C. CRAFT, No. 107 East Twenty-ninth-street.

[Advertisement.]

Volunteers for the army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small Pox, Fevers and Bowel Complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box. 211

[Advertisement.]

Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS continue their Lectures to-night, in Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street. Open at 7½; commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at the door and at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 17 | Sun sets.... 5 06 | Moon sets.... 10 13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 10 43 | Gov. Island. 11 32 | Hell Gate.... 12 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

Arrived.

Steamship St. George, (Br.,) Wylie, Glasgow Jan. 2, via Portland, Me., 2 ds. with mdse. and passengers to F. McDonald & Son.

Ship American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool Nov. 29, with mdse. and 28 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage; stove bulwarks, plank-shear, and carried away fore channels. Dec. 29, lat. 47, lon. 41, fell in with Br. brig James, of and from Georgetown, P. E. I., Steele, for Liverpool, in a disabled condition, sails gone, etc., the Captain wishing to leave her; took him and his crew off, and brought them to this port. The first officer of the American Union, Mr. Thomas McStokes, went on board, and finding that she did not leak, volunteered to navigate her into the nearest port. The third officer, Mr. Davis, and 7 men, volunteered to assist him. Supplied them with some sails and a boat, when they stood off for Queenstown or Liverpool.

Ship Charlotte, (Brem.,) Gatzen, Liverpool 38 ds., with salt to Hennings & Gosling.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool Jan. 1, and Tuskar Jan. 6, with mdse. and passengers to S. Thompson's Nephew.

Ship Quesnel, Funch, Havre Nov. 24, with mdse. and 66 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had continual westerly gales on the passage.

Bark Cerphas, Starrett, Gregory, New-Orleans 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Harkaway, (Br., of London,) Cundy, Milford 35 ds., with coal to G. F. Bulkley.

Schr. Diadem, (Br.,) Clark, Cornwallis, N. S., 8 ds., with potatoes to D. R. DeWolff.

Schr. E. R. Vickery, Babbett, Dighton, in ballast.

Schr. Ringgold, (wrecker,) Garrison, fm. steamer Hartford, ashore on South Brother.

Schr. Pow-wow, Sparks, Provincetown 5 ds., with mdse. from Br. steamer Caledonia, ashore on Cape Cod.

BELOW—3 ships, 2 barks and 3 brigs.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

SAILED—Steamship Champion, for Aspinwall.

Miscellaneous.

The wind this morning continues from the N. E., but not so violent as it was through the night. The gale commenced as usual, to the southward of us, and has been very fierce.

The iron-clads Nahant and Passaic, which left here on Sunday, probably reached the Delaware Breakwater before the gale set in.

The vessels reported as below in yesterday and to-day's papers are most of them at anchor in the lower bay.

The Long Island steamer City of Boston, is the only boat in as yet (12 o'clock) from the eastward.

The brig Naiad, outward bound, went ashore near Quarantine, but was towed off.

The bark Thetis, from Galway, in the lower bay, lost bowsprit by collision.

Capt. Garrison, of schr. Ringgold, reports that the steamer City of Hartford, ashore on South Brother, remains in the same position; five steam pumps, are now on board, and will commence work in the morning. They expect to have her afloat by Saturday, Jan. 24.

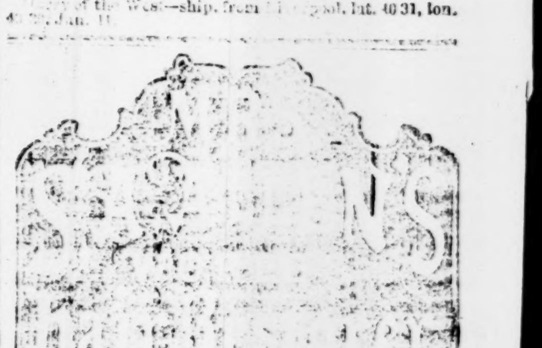
Capt. Steele, of Br. brig James, abandoned at sea, makes the following statement:

Left Georgetown, P. E. I., for Liverpool, with a cargo of oats. Dec. 2[illegible], lat. 46 30, lon. 41 20, experienced a severe gale from the westward, during which shifted cargo, carried away fore topmast, and blew away all the sails except the fore topmast staysail. Dec. 29, the ship American Union, from Liverpool, came up with us, took us on board, and brought us to this port.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. [illegible].—The ship Moctezuma, from Shields, bound to Providence, R. I., with coal, has put into Cowes leaking, having been ashore on the Shingles. Will [illegible] to discharge and go on dry dock.—By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible] of the West—ship, from Liverpool, lat. 40 31, lon. [illegible], Jan. 11.



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The great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxuriant quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

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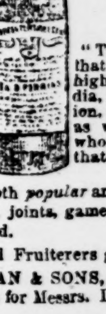

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EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester.

MAY, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

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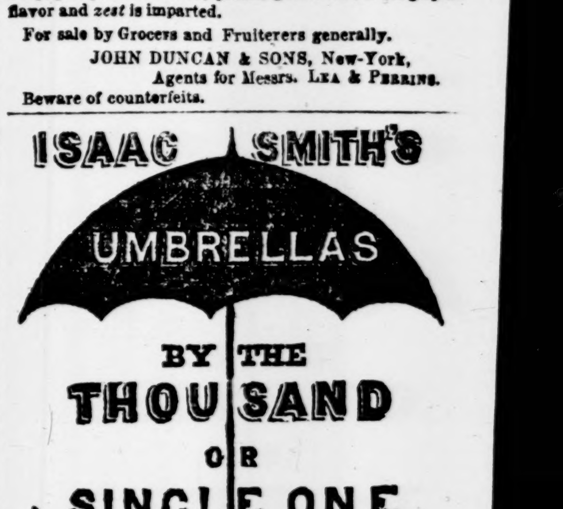
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.



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DEALERS IN
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PRICES RANGE FROM
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WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND A SCHOLAR as descriptive lecturer, either local or traveling; must be well versed in Ancient History, Fine Arts, Mythology and Biography; such a one, who can give undoubted references (and can receive the same) as to moral character and integrity, may address, with real name only, A. B. H., Box No. 128 *Times* Office, stating where an early interview may be had.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12. Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 4, 10	Drew	$30,000
17, 56, 66	Drew	10,000
36, 40, 78	Drew	7,000
19, 28, 41	Drew	6,167

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $600; 20 prizes of $500, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address

J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.